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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVIII.

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING. DECEMBER 10 1886

PRICE FIVE CENTS

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

AGREEMENT OF THE CONFERENCE

The Main Features of the Reagan and the Cullor Bills Merged, and Both Leaders Frontse it Their Support-The Tacoff Bill to be Called up-A Republican Juggle.

WASHINGTON, December 9.-[Special.]-Contrary to general expectation, this congress is going to do something to regulate interstate commerce. It is more than probable that the bill agreed on today by the conference committee will pass both houses. The bill is as fol-

mittee will pass both houses. The old is as foljows:

The act is made to apply to the transportation of passengers or property by railroad, or partly by railroad, or partly by railroad, and partly by water, when both are used under common control, management or arrangement, for continuous carriage or shipment betweek any of the states or stories; or from the United States to any foreign country, or from the United States through a foreign country into the United States through a foreign country into the United States as well as to property shipped to or from any place in the United States from or to a foreign country. The term "railroad" is defined to mean all roads and all bridges and ferries used and operated by any corporation, and the term "transportation" is declared to include all instrumentalities of shipment or carriage, which is intended to bring fast freight lines, express companies, sleeping car companies, etc., which in application of the act.

Section 2 prohibits unjust discrimination in charges between individuals by means of special rates, rebates or other device for a like and contemporaneous service under substantially similar circumstances and conditions.

nstances and conditions, ection 3 prohibits the making or giving of any section's promotes the making or giving or any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, firm corporation or locality, or any particular description of traffic, in any respect whatsoever. Railroads are required to aftori all reasonable, proper and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between their respective lines, and are prohibited from discriminating in their rates and charges between connecting lines.

in their rates and charges between connecting lines.

Section four relates to long and short hands. Section five to pooling. Their provisions have already been stated.

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Section six requires railroads to print and keep at every depot for public inspection copies of their schedules of rates and fares and charges between all points on their own lines, and prohibits them from charding more or less than the rates they may thus establish or make public. Advances in such rates and fares and charges must not be made except after ten days' public notice. A reduction may be made witnout previous public notice, but notice of the same must begin immediately, whenever any charges are made they must either be immediately indicated on the schedule then in force and kept for public inspection, or new schedules must be fired with the commission and must be made public in a silke manner, when directed by the commission, and so far as may be found practicable. If a railroad refuses to make its rates public as required, the commission must institute proceedings in the United States courts, which are authorized to enforce obedience by any method that may become necessary, to stopping road from transacting business.

Section seven provides that interstate shipments shall be considered as continuous from the piace of shipment to place of destination, despite any breaking of bulk, stoppage or interruption made to evade the act.

Section eight makes any common carrier, subject to the act, liable to a person injured for damages

shipment to place of destination, despite any breaking of bulk, stoppage or interruption made to erade the act.

Section eight makes any common carrier, subject to the act. liable to a person injured for damages sustained by any violation of the provisions of the act, together with reasonable autorneys fee in every case of recovery.

Section nine provides that any person claiming to be damaged may either make complaint to the commission or may be ilable under this act, but such persons must elect which course they will pursue, and cannot adopt both.

Section ten declares the common carrier or any office or employe of one who shall unlawfully violate any of the provisions of the act guilt of misdemeanor, and makes the penalty a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

Section eleven provides for the appointment of five commissioners by the president. No person in the employ of or holding any official relation to any common carrier subject to the act, or owning stock or bonds thereof, or who is in any manney pecuniarily interested therein, can hold such office, and not more than three of the commissioners can be appointed from the same political party.

Section twelve gives the commission authority to inquire into the management of the business of the ratiroads, and to obtain from them full and complete information, and for this purpose the commission is given power to require the attendance and testimory of witnesses and the production of books and papers.

mission is given power to require the attendance and testimory of witnesses and the production of books and papers.

Section thirteen provides that complaints may be made by petition to the commission by anybody complaining of any violation of the act. The statement of such charges must be forwarded to the railroad, which must be called upon to satisfy the complaint or to answer the same within a given time. If settled to the satisfaction of the complaint that ends the matter, but when it is not, the commission must investigate the complaint.

Section fourteen requires written reports of all investigations, and makes such reports of the commission prima facie evidence as to the facts therein stated, in all judicial proceeding.

It is provided in section fifteen that when the commission finds the act has been violated, it shall notify the railroad of its finding, and set a time within which it must make reparation. If the railroad, after such investigation and finding, complies with the requirements of the commission, it is relieved of furfiner penalty. When the railroad refuses to obey any lawful order or requirement of the commission to apply to the United States courts, which are required to hear and determine the matter in a summary way on short notice, and when it appears that the order of the commission has been violated, the court musterjoin obedience by mandamus, injunction or writ of attachment, and may fix a penalty of not exceeding \$500 per day for the disobedience of such orders. Raifroads are given the right to appeal to the United States supreme court when the subject in dispute exceeds \$2,000, but such appeal does not operate to stay or supersede the order of the court, and the railroads must comply therewith until it is changed or overruled on final hearing.

section seventeen relates to the proceedings of the commission, which must be public upon the request of either party interested.

Section eighteen fixes the salaries of the commissioners at \$7,500 per annum, and provides for its employes and expenses.

Section nineteen authorizes the commission to make investigations, and to hold special sessions in any part of the United States, but its principal office is to be in Washington.

as part of the timed states, but its principal once is to be in Washington.

Section twenty makes it the duty of the commission to require annual reports from the railroads, which must contain a complete exhibit of all their financial operations.

Section twenty-one requires the commission to relect annually to concress.

It has been ten years since this subject was first agitated in congress. At first it was regarded as a wild and impracticable effort of a few theorists, backed by a few demagogues, who wished to profit by the popular prejudice against corpo-rations. Judge Reagan, of Texas, has been the most conspicuous advocate of this species of legislation, but he has not advanced its interests more than scores of practical men in congress, who have, session after session tried and tried again to pass some bill would restrict the overreaching power of the railroads. The great railroad combinations and the reckless manipulation of railroad stocks by millionaire monopolists have hastened this reform, as abuses always hastens

CREDIT TO MR. CRISP. Much credit is due Judge Crisp, of Georgia, for the practical and hopeful shape in which this matter now stands. In the conference committee there were the same difficulties that had been experienced in the two houses, and the same indisposition to yield any one of the Pet features of the Reagan or the Cullom bill. A commission to interpret and apply the law

was as stubbornly contended for on the one hand as the confering of absolute power on the llest courts was on the other. Somebody had to yield. The conservative element of the committee saved it from failure, and Judge Crisp was most influential in securing the final ise. But for some such man the possibility of legislation on this question would once again have fallen into the gulf which

separates extremists.
I asked Judge Crisp, tonight, what he thought

"It is a good one, I really think it combines

Reagan bills. It has the commission, but it gives the shipper the option of the courts. It is a better bill than I hoped for."

"Will it pass," I asked.
"I am confident it will. We mean to press it right along. It is our purpose to call it up next week, and before congress takes its holiday recess I believe we will have passed the bill through both houses. You see, it has the right of war, as it is a conference report, and not even an appropriation bill can antagonize it."
"How do the members of the house like the

"So far as I have heard they agree that it is about the best that could be done under the circumstances. Judge Reagan and Senator Cullom, the authors of the conflicting bills, have both promised it their hearty support. It will be as earnestly supported by every other member of the committee, except Senator Platt, who refused to sign the report because pooling was prohibited. I am glad that the prohibition of pooling was retained and I regard that as

one of the best features of the bill." Judge Reagan's friends are confident that if this bill is passed before the recess he will be elected to the senate by the Texas legislature in January, but Senator Maxey is equally cer-tain that nothing can shake his hold on the

seat he now occupies. AGAINST CIVIL SERVICE. Congressman Seney, of Ohio, is the most relentless foe of the present civil service system to be found in congress. Today he said in speaking of the proposed increase of salary for

the civil service commissioners:
"If I had my way I would abolish the whole commission, send its members to the Hot Springs and sell their office furniture to a junk shop. That's the way I would end the whole farce."

THE TARIFF RUMORS. The latest tariff rumor is that Mr. Morrison will call up his tariff bill and that the democrats will vote solidly for its consideration. Af-ter the bill is taken up the Randall men will move to strike out the enacting clause, and insert the Randall tariff bill. The main features of that bill are free sugar and a new iron schedule, which makes very little reduction, and on some classes of iron and steel raises the present tariff. To-night a conference of the republican members of the ways and means committee was held to determine what course they should pursue when Morrison calls up his bill. Kelley, Reed, Hiscock and McKinley were present, but none of them will indicate what was the result of their juggle.

Mr. Norwood arrived today and the Geor gia delegation in the house is now complete with the exception of Mr. Reese, who is de-tained at home by sickness in his family. Mr. Norwood, will next Monday, introduce a bill to condemn the site selected for the Savannah

THE SENATE'S PROCEEDINGS. Senator Morrill's Tariff Resolution Dis-

cussed. WASHINGTON, December 9. - Among the matters submitted by the presiding officer when the senate met today, were the following communications frame the director of the mint:
Recommending the repeal of limit of coinage of ubsidary silver coin. Referred.

The house amendment to the senate bill for the relief of graduates of the United States mili-tary academy to fix their pay. The amendment provides that cadets shall be allowed full pay as second lieutenants from the date of their gradu-ation to the date of their acceptance of a com-

mission. The amendment was concurred in, and the bill now goes to the president.

Mr. Cameron moved that when the senate djourned today, it be till Monday next. djourned today, it be till Monday next.

Agreed to—yeas 23; nays 22.

A bill was introduced by Senator Sewell for the redemption of trade dollars. It provides that for a period of six months the United States trade dollars, if not defaced, mutilated or stamped, shall be received at their face value in payments of all dues of the United States. For the same period holders of trade dollars, on presentation of the same at United States depositories, may receive in exchange a like amount in face value in standard silver dollars. amount in face value in standard silver dollars

or subsidiary coin. Trade dollars received shall not be reissued, but shall be recoined into The senate, after the introduction of several bills, proceeded to the consideration of the resolution introduced by Mr. Morrill on Taesday, declaring that the promise of making any revision of the tariff in a spirit of fairness, to all interests, not to injure any domestic industries, but to promote their healthy growth, so that any charge of law must be at every step reany charge of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital involved, and without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist

in consequence of a higher rate of wages pre-vailing in this country, appears so obviously hopeless and impracticable that any further attempts at revision by the present congress in contravention to the foregoing cardinal declara-tions, are to be regarded as inexpedient and detrimental to the revival of the trades and industry of the country. Mr. Morrill proceeded to address the senate.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE BILL The Committee Finish Their Work and Will

Washington, December 9.—In the house, Mr. Forney, of Alabams, from the committee of conference on the fortification appropriation oill, reported a continued disagreement. forther conference was ordered, and Mesus. Forney, Randall and Butterworth were ap-pointed conferees. The conferees on the inter-state commerce

bill finished their labors this morning, and will report their bill as soon as it can be printed.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, rising to a question of personal privilege, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a Washington special to the New York World, published on, December 4th, paracting to give an account of the dispute in the porting to give an account of the dispute in the conference committee on the interstate commerce bills between Senator Reagan and Senator Cullom, in the course of which Mr. Reagan was compelled to retract a statement that all opponents of his favorite measure were acting in the interests of monopolies. He also

an opponents of ms arothe measure were acting in the interests of monopolies. He also ad read from a state paper of December 7th a card from Senator Cullom denying the report of the dispute, and a further article in the paper reiterating its first story. Mr. Reagan denied the truth of these statements.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, from the committee

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, from the committee on ways and means, reported back the bill relating to the taxation of fractional parts of a gallon of spirits with the recommendation of non-concurrence. The report was agreed to and a conference ordered.

Mr. Payson, of Illinois, from the committee on public lands, reported back the bill to restrict the ownership of real estate in the territories to American citizens, with senate amendments thereto.

ments thereto. The amendments were non-concurred in and

The amendments were non-concurred in and a conference ordered.

In the morning hour, the house resumed consideration of the bill extending the free delivery system. By arrangement with the committee on postoffices and postroads, Mr. Cannon of Illinois, withdrew the amendment offered by him yesterday, and Mr. Dockery of Missouri, on pohalf of that committee, offered an amendment so as to make the bill provide that letter

carriers shall be employed for the free delivery of mail matter as frequently as the public basiness may require in every incorporated city, village, or borough containing a population of 50,000 within its corporate limits, and may be employed at any place containing a population of not less than 10,000 within its corporate limits, according to the last general census taken by authority of state or United States law, or to any postoffice, which produces revenue for the preceeding fiscal year of not less than \$10,000.

Mr. Deckery's amendment was adopted, and

than \$10,000.

Mr. Dockery's amendment was adopted, and as amended, the bill was passed.

Mr. Ward, of Indians, on behalf of the committee on postoffices and post roads called up, and the house passed the bill authorizing the employment of mail messengers in the postal service.

The house then resumed consideration of the electoral count bill. After brief remarks by Messrs. Baker, of New York, and Herbert, of Alabama, the house proceeded to vote upon the house amendments to the senate bill. They were agreed to, but the amendments offered by the minority of the house committee were re-

On motion of Mr. Oates, of Alabama, amendment was adopted, yeas 141, nays 109,
-triking out the clause directing the president
of the senate upon declaration of the vote to
announce the names of persons elected. The
bill was then passed as amended, without di-

bill was then passed as amended, without division.

The bill as passed by the house directs that the electors of each state shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January following their appointment.

Section 2 provides that if any state shall have provided, by laws enacted prior to the day fixed for the appointment of electors, for its final determination of any controversy concerning the appointment of all or any of the electors of such state, by judicial or other methods or procedure, and such determination shall have been made at least six days before the time fixed for the meeting of the electors, such determination shall be conclusive and shall govern in the counting of the electors appointed by such state is concerned.

appointed by such state is concerned.
Section 3 prescribes the manner in which the electoral vote of each state shall be certified and communicated to the secretary of state at

Section 4 prescribes the meeting of the sen-ate and house in the hall of the house on the second Wednesday in February succeeding the meeting of the electors. Af-ter providing for the appointment of tellers and the reading by them of the cer-tificates, and papers purcorting to be certificates. tificates, and papers purporting to be certificates of electoral votes, the bill continues, "and votes having been ascertained and countother having been ascertained and counted in the manner according to the rules in this act provided the result of the same shall be delivered to the president of the senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected president and vice president of the United States, and, together with the list of votes be entered on the juveste of the two layers and entered on the journals of the two houses, and upon such reading of any such certificate or paper, the president of the senate shall call for paper, the president of the senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one senator and a member of the house of repre-sentatives before the same shall be received. When all the objections so made to any vote or paper from a state shall have been received and read, the senate shall the submitted to the senate for its decision, and the speaker of the house of representatives, shall in like manner, submit such objections in like manner, submit such objections to the house of representatives for its decision and no electoral vote or votes, which shall have been regularly given by electors whise appointment shall have been certified according to the third section of this act, from any state from which but one return has been received shall be rejected. If more than one return or parameters that he had been return from a state shall be rejected.

ate those votes, and those only, shall be counted which shall have been regularly given by the electors who are shown by the determination mentioned in section 2d of this act to have been appointed, if the determination in said section provided for shall have been made, or by such successors or substitutes, in case of vacancy in the board of electors so ascertained, as have been appointed to fill such vacancy in the mode provided by the laws of the state, but in case there shall arise the question which of the two or more of such state authorities determining what electors have been apties determining what electors have been ap-pointed, as mentioned in section 2d of this act, is the lawful tribunal of such states, the votes regularly given of those electors and those only, of such states shall be bond whose title as electors the two houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide is supported by the decision of such state so so authorized by its laws, and in such case of more than one return or paper purporting to be the return from a state if there shall have been no such determination of the entertion in the state aforesaid. of the question in the state aforesaid, then those votes, and those only, shall be counted which were cast by the clectors whose appointment shall have been duly certified under the seal of the state by the executive thereof, in accordance with the laws

per purporting to be a return from a state shall have been received by the president of the sen-ate those votes, and those only, shall be counted

of the state, unless the two houses, acting sepa of the state, unless the two nouses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide such votes not to be lawful votes of the legally appointed electors of such state. When the two houses have voted they shall immediately meet again, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the questions submitted. No votes or papers from any other state shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers from any state shall have been finally discovered.

Section five gives the president of the senate the power to preserve order.

Section six limits to two hours debate, which shall be had on any question after the two ouses shall have separated.

Section seven provides that the joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of the electoral vote shall be completed and the result deciared, and prohibits either house from taking a recess longer than the next calendar day.

In case the electoral votes shall not have been completed before the fifth calendar day after the first meeting of the two houses, no further recess shall be taken by either house.

The house then, at 3:10, went into committee of the whole on the bill creating a department

of agriculture and labor.

Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, supported the bill as being in the interest of the greatest industries

of the country.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, opposed the he contended that agriculture would not be benefited by tinsel and flippery, what it needed was a reduction of the load of taxation.

Mr. Gibson, of West Virginia, took the Mr. Gibson, of West Virginia, took the same view.
Randolph Tucker also took this view and he also opposed the bill on constitutional grounds.
Mr. Reagan argued that there was no constitutional ground for the proposed legislation.
Mr. Anderson, of Kausas, and Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, supported the bill both as to its constitutionality and expediency.

"exiting further debate, the committee rose.
En Randall, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on appropriations, reports the sundry civil bill, which was referred to the committee of the whole. The house, at 5 o'clock, adjourned until tomorrow.

of the whole. The hous journed until tomorrow.

CONFESSION OF A CRANK.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO SAVE THE LIFE OF CLUVERIUS.

nge Letter Received by the Police of New York A Man Who Claims to be the Murderer of Lil-lan Madison—Joel and the Watch Rey— Other Crimes of the Country, Etc.

RICHMOND, Va., December 9.-C. H. F. Dewring the ex-policeman who was arrested ast night on the charge of bribing Herman Joel, the watch key witness in the Cluverius case, was before the police court today, but the examination was postponed till the 18th inst.

When considering the petitions for executive clemency in the case of Cluverius, the gov-ernor sent for Joel, and questioned him in regard to the watch key. At the request of the governor, Joel described the interior of a watch key which he had repaired for Cluverius and afterwards opened it in the presence of the

His description tallied exactly with the interior of the watch key. At the trial the commonwealth asked that the key be opened by Joel, but counsel for the defense objected. This was perhaps the strongest point in the evidence against the prisoner and now since it has come to light that the interior of the watch key was found to be as described by Joel, evidence of the prisoner's guilt is even more conclusive. Chief of Police Poe, today received a letter from Superintendent Murray, of New York, containing the following which he had received:

DECNAMER 8, 1886. —Superintendent Murray. Dear Sir: I am sorry that the authorities of Richmond are making a great mistake about the Cluverius case. He is the wrong man. Sorry he could not prove an alibi. I had hoped he could, and now there is nothing left for me but to surrender my-self as the murderer of Lilian Madison. I will sur-render on the morning of the Cluverius execution, at your headquarters.

at your headquarters.

It is unnecessary to give you further particulars, as my ease will show clearly about the murder at my trial. I cannot wait any longer, of confessing my crime, as my conscience has troubled enough. I will prove all when I surrender, and there is nothing left for me but to surrender, get a trial and probably hang.

LILLIAN MADISON'S MURDERER.

The relies here recent the letters as the effective process.

The police here regard the letter as the effu-THE TRIAL OF M'QUADE.

Fullgraff Gives in His Testimony--The Court Room Cleared.

New York, December 9.—Court officers today refused, as in the former trial of McQuade, to allow any people in the general session court, part 2, unless connected with the case. None of the accused aldermen were present, except the prisoner and Fullgraff. The latter has completed his direct testimony similar to that at the former trial and is now undergoing

the pillory of cross-examination.

Alderman Duffy took the stand in the afternoon a His story did not vary materially from that told on the first trial. On his cross examination of the cross examination of the cross examination of the cross examination. that to do on the first trial. On his cross examination he acknowledged committing perjury before the senate investigating committee when he testified that he received notice of the meeting at his office through Malony. This acknowledgement created a ripple of excitement in the courtroom, as it was the first in instain of previews on Duff'e's part

of excitement in the courtroom, as it was the first infination of perjury on Duffy's part.

Counsel for the defense elicited another acknowledgement from Duffy that he had again committed perjury before the senato countries when he testified that he did not know of any corruption in the board. Duffy repudiated his testimony in the first trial that he had not been confronted with evidence of his guilt in the Thirty-fourth street job. He declared the testimony then attributed to him declared the testimony then attributed to him as false, but did not feel sure that he had so testified. Over a dozen times he acknowledged that he had sworn falsely on first trial. MURDER IN TATNALL.

Which Took a Long Time to Reach the

SAVANNAH, December 9.—Information has just been received here of a brutal munder, three weeks ago, in Tattnall county. The victim was Sam Hubbard, a negro employed by R. A. Hanemaker, who is manufacturing cy press shingles for a Philadelphia firm. Hane maker worked thirty or more negroes, who deposited their earnings with Henry Weaver, the colored foreman. On November fifteenth, Weaver missed \$250 belonging to himself and other laborers. Hubbard was suspected by his other laborers. Hubbard was suspected by his fellow-workmen. They took him into the cypress swamp, and whipped him with a buggy trace to make him confess. He implicated two others, but they were not captured. During the day-Hubbard was whipped several times and died straight. The great is miles from a pastofflee at night. The spot is miles from a postofflee or telegraph station, and the authorities did not learn of the occurence for a week or two. Seven arrests have been made. Three prisoners were discharged. Nine for whom warrants were issued got away.

IN A DYING CONDITION. The Chicago Reporter Who Was Assaulted

by an Officer. CHICAGO, December 9.—Paul Hull, the re-porter of the Daily News who wrote up the debauch in Wasserman's beer cellar and was as-saulted Tuesday evening by Commissioner "Buck" McCarthy, of the stock yards, was unconscious nearly all of yesterday, and his condition last night became so alarming that his relatives were sent for. The shock resulting from the blows inflicted, his physicians say, was alone sufficient to cause him serious injury, but in addition the doctors think that the roof of the orbit of his left eye is fractured and that esulting internal hemorrhage may cause death,

Indiana Election Frauds.

Indianapolis, December 9.—The examination of Simon Coy, Henry N. Spain, Wm. F. A. Bernhamer and John H. Counselman before United Sernamer and John H. Counselman before United States Commissioner Van Buren, on charge of violating election laws and through conspiracy to defraud certain persons in Marion county out of offices to which they had been elected, was called today, and after argument time for further hearing, was set for Saturday and defendants were released on \$500 bail each.

Coal Discovered in Texas.

DALLAS, Tex., December 9,-Coal in im mense quantities has been discovered in Hender-son and Smith counties. In the former county one vein is twenty feet thick and only thirty feet beow the surface. In Smith county coal lwas discovered in less amount, but its quality is excellent. A lienderson county nan who discovered veins has cased land and is now negotiating with capitalists in this city for the formation of a company to declop the mines.

Burned to a Crisp.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., December 9.—A special of Marion says Mrs. G. M. Fort was burned to ath in her house at Marton Junction yesterday he was in a room by herself, when suddenly those in other parts of the house heard her screaming, and rushing in they found her in bed trying to mother the flames which wrapped her body. The re was extinguished too late, as she was burned to crise.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 9 .- [Special.]-The congregations of the negro churches in the lower counties of South Carolina have raised a fund to enable Robert Smalls, the defeated congressman, to prosecute his contest for Colonel Elliott's seat in congress. Smalls expresses his purpose to make a vigorous fight.

The Health of the President,

Washington, December 9.—The president was very much better today. He presided at the cabinet meeting as usual and received several callers on official business,

AS A MARRIAGE MARKET. Washington a Good Place in Which to Seek Wives--How Matches are Made.

Wives--How Matches are Made.

Washington, December 8.—"Washington is going to be chock full of marriageable ladies this winter," said a pretty little southern widow. "Do you know," she continued, showing a keen interest in the subject, "that this is the greatest match-making city in the universe? No. Well, it's true. More ladies come here to get married than to half a dozen other cities of the same population. It is because of the pleasant society, the beauty of the surroundings, and the gallantry of the city. All the ladies want to live here; and I don't blame them. I have been coming here for three winters—but not for the purpose I mention."

"Do you think this a desirable place to hunt

husbands?"
"I cannot say so," and a fit of disappointment gleamed in her blessed big black eyes, and the flush mounted her velvety checks.
"But 'tis a good place for men to seek wives. I know you must have seen that much. The ladies are handsome and accomplished, as a rule, and hundreds of them have wealth and social standing. As I said they are unitten rule, and hundreds of them have wealth and social standing. As I said, they are smitten with the glare of the capital and the abandon of the people. If there is anything a lady likes it is case and elegance, plenty of time and an abundance of gayety. These, with a gallant and bright husb—gentleman, makes it so nice. I have attended receptions, dinners, and all manners of entertainments, social, in Paris and London—I was educated at the capital of France—but there is nothing so lastingly plessant as you have in Washington."

"Are there more marriages here than in other cities, proportionate to the population?"

plessant as you have in Washington."

"Are there more marriages here than in other cities, proportionate to the population?"

"I cannot say that there are, but you must remember that the matches made here are culminated elsewhere. The ladies come here, meet residents or visitors, court, make engagements, then go home and get married. O' it's jolly, courting in Washington—so different from other places. There is romance in everything. A woman that couldn't plot an elopement here, under the glitter of the white house, the roar and bustle of the capitol, and to the music of the dining-room and ball, isn't worth having. But, seriously, I never heard of so many ladies who wanted to get married as are here now. I know them, and see them everywhere I go—widows, orphans, daughters of magnates, statesmen and potentates. If I were a young man I'd be a bigamist, sure. Lots of men come here to look for wives, but there is not one of them to ten ladies who are looking for husbands. The hotels, aristocratic boarding houses, the flats and the private residences are full of them. Scores are in every square. My! "water, water everywhere, and none to drink." And the discouraging feature is, these ladies are becoming more plentiful every year. Great families of them come in a bunch, put up at the fashionable places or rent houses, and stay the season out. An acceptable man could marry twice a week. From the inflow of familiar faces, it looks like the market would be better supplied this short season than ever before." faces, it looks like the market would be better supplied this short season than ever before

READY TO FIGHT The Florida Seminoles Exasperated, and

Threaten a Massacre of the Whites.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., December 9.—For several months past, according to reliable information which has just reached this city, bad feeling has existed between the Seminole Indians in Dade and Monroe counties, in the extreme southern portion of the state, and a band of cow-boys encamped on Lake Okeechabee. The cow-boys tend the herds of the south Florida cittle kings, and the Indians claim they have been driving off and killing their cattle and hogs. Demands of redress were met by the cow-boys with threats of a resort to bullets.

Three weeks ago the exasperation of the Indians reached a climax, and several shots were exchanged, but whether with fatal effect is not known. War dances have been danced in the

known. War dances have been danced in the everglades during the past two weeks, and the bucks are said to have donned their paint and feathers. Many of the settlers have removed their families to the islands along the coast for

afety.

The scene of the trouble is remote from railread and telegraphic communication and accurate particulars are almost unobtainable. It is reported, however, that a delegation of Indian chiefs are en route to Titusville, the nearest town of any size, to lay their grievances before the mayor, whom they look up to as a big chief, and erroneously suppose invested with power to suppress the outrages. He can do nothing but notify the federal government. Whether he has done so is not known.

A gentleman who has just returned to this city from Titusville says the people on the outsity of the everyledge fear that a measure of

skirts of the everglades fear that a massacre of the whites will result if the trouble is not ad-justed within a few days. The settlers claim that the Seminoles can muster five thousand fighters. Should they go on the warpath, their suppression would be almost an impossibility, as the everglade swamps are almost impenetrable to any one but the Indian inhabitants. Should news of an Indian outbreak reach the Apaches at Fort Marion and Pickens, it is feared they might become dangerously restive. ed they might become dangerously restive, though escape would be difficult if not impossi-

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS The River and Harbor and the Indian Bills

Progressing.

Washington, December 9.—The house Indian committee has completed the Indian appropriation bill. It calls for \$5,178,000, which is \$350,000 less than the appropriation for the current year and \$430,000 below the estimates. Under instructions from the house committee on rivers and harbors, Chairman Willis has con-ferred with Chairman McMillan, of the senate committee on commerce, and other members of that committee, respecting the feasibility of preparing the river and harbor appropriation bill in joint sessions of the two committees. While no formal arrangement has as yet been made, it is stated that the proposition was favorably received by the senate committees and that the proposition was favorably received by the senate committee, and that the probabilities are that the bill will be prepared under the plan proposed, providing for a maximum appropriation of seven and one-half million dollars, less than one-half the aggregate of the appropriations made by the bill passed at last session.

IMPORTANT CASES.

The Right of a Citizen to Sue a State-Two Novel Cases.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 9.—The case of RALEIGH, N. C., December 9.—The case of Temple against the state of North Carolina and Roberts, auditor, involving the right of holders of special tax bonds to enforce collection of special taxes levied by the same acts of the assembly under which the bonds were authorized, was heard yesterday in the United States court before Judges Bond and Seymour, under motion of the state to dismiss. The novel question arises as to the right of a citizen of the state to sue it when his federal

The novel question arises as to the right of a citizen of the state to sue it when his federal rights have been invaded by alleged unconstitutional legislation. Edward L. Andrews, of New York, and ex-Solictor General S. T. Philips, in forcible and elaborate arguments, upheld the jurisdiction of the court, while R. P. Battle and John W. Graham, for the state, opposed it with ability and a free citation of authorities.

The same judges are today engaged in hearing the case of Morton, Bliss & Co., vs. Roberts, auditor, which is suit for mandamus to compel the auditor to include in the tax lists a requisition for collection of special taxes. The same counsel appear in this case, The decision of the court is awaited with much interest.

Arrested for Robbing the Mails. LYNCHBURG, Va., December 9.—George Hs Southall, who has been for fourteen years postal clerk between this city and Bristol, was arrested today for robbing the mail. The case was worked up by Detectives Smith and Troy, of the secret cryice. THE POWERS ANSWER

BUT DO NOT THROW MUCH LIGHT

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 9.—A majority of the powers have replied to the porte's circular asking advice as to the solution of the Bulgarian difficulty. The replies are all either evasive or indefinite. Some of the powers ask for a further explanation, and none throw any new light on the matter. The earl of Iddes-leigh, British foreign minister, refers the porte to England's views on the Bulgarian situation, previously expressed. Italy, a little more ex-plicit, alludes to the alleged difficulty the Bulgarians must experience in accepting Prince Nicholas, of Mingrelia. It is now thought the

Nicholas, of Mingrelia. It is now thought the porte will suggest a solution of the difficulty Italy refers to.

VIENNA, December 9.—Herr Von Syegyery, chief secretary, in the imperial foreign office has given a banquet to the deputation sent by the Eulgarian regency to visit the various capitals to explain the Bulgarian situation.

PARIS, December 9.—It is learned from government source that the Bulgarian delegates will get a cold shoulder in Paris.

BAD WEATHER IN GREAT BRITAIN

London, December 9.—The storm yesterday was the worst in the British channel. Sea walls were demolished and many freight care were overturned. The storm has not yet abased on the northwest coast. The sea is running mountain high at Holyhead.

Ballinamore Castle fell in today. Miss Cody, one of the inmates, was killed.

The British steamer Avondale, for Philadelphia; the ship Pegassus, and the Norwegian bark Dagmar, the latter from St. Johns, N. B., have been wrocked at Holyhead. The crews were saved. A stesmer, supposed to be Captain McClintock, of Dublin, was seen to founder today, of Point Lynas. The steamer, City of Berlin, Calonia and Nova Scotian, which were due at Queenstown yesterday, arrived, twenty-four hours late. Liverpool pilots say the weather has been the severest they have ever experienced.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

France and, Turkey Want England to Evac-CONSTANTINOPLE, December 9.—Sir William White, British minister here, has received from Lord Iddesleigh a dispatch saying that the porte has intimated very distinctly the desire to discuss the subject of the evacuation of Egypt by the British, and that he has promised to

by the British, and that he has promised to consider the porte's intimation. Count D'Aunay, Freuch agent at Cairo, has informed the public debt commission that his government will decline to enter into any ar-rangement looking to Egyptian administrative reforms until the day has been fixed for the British to evacuate Egypt.

The French Cabinet. The French Cabinet.

Paris, December 9.—General Boulanger and three other members of M. Freycinet's cabinet have joined the Goblet ministry. M. Goblet will ask the chamber of deputies to authorize a provisional three months' budget and to adjourn the debate on estimates until January. Radical and royalist newspapers don't favor Goblet. The Republique says that he must abandon demagogism if he wants to establish a durable government.

Opening Sullivan's Letters. DUBLIN, December 9 .- Postoffice officials are accused of opening letters addressed to Sullivan, ex-chairman of the Irish National league of America. It is alleged that a letter from Sullivan's wife, in Chicago, was received here with the seal broke.

The officials decline to institute an inquiry unless the envelope, which it is claimed was tampered A Sneer From London. LONDON, December 9.—The Times says:
If the Washington politicians are still averse to referring the fishery question to arbitration, they cannot grumble if their aversion is taken as a measure of the economic of the American as a measure of the American as a

FOUR MEN KILLED. A |Fatal Boiler Explosion at Jersey Shore-

Four Men Killed. PHILADELPHIA, December 9.—A special from Jersey Shore, Pa., says the Beech creek railroad engine, which had just left the shops railroad engine, which had just left the shops and came to a stand still near the station, exploded from an unknown cause, killing Phil II. Knight and James Wearner, engineers, Allen Ramsey, fireman, and J. C. Field, machinist, J. H. Stapleton, machinist, was seriously injured. All of the men were young and recently married, with the exception of Knight, who leaves a wife and five children. The body of Engineer Knight was gathered up in small fragments and the body of the firemen was also bady mutilated. The body of Fields had been thrown a distance of 1,500 feet. It is though that the steam gauge of the locomotive did not work properly, as it only registered 140.

work properly, as it only registered 140. THE TRADES CONFERENCE. They Resolve to Form a Federation of All

Organizations, COLUMBUS, O., December 9.-In the trades columnes, O., December 9.—In the trades conference today, a resolution was adopted forming a federation of all trades and labor unions of America, and a committee of five was appointed to confer with committee of the federated congress. In the federated congress, immediately thereafter, Chairman Scott, of the committee of the whole, reported their attendance upon the sessions of the trades conference and urged the advisability of amalgamation.

An eight-hour resolution, offered by Mulva-An eight-hour resolution, offered by Mulvaney, of Chicago, was adopted. It urges upon trades-unions the adoption of the eight-hour rule, making the question of wages secondary in importance. Adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

of the chair. Failed to Agree. COLUMBUS, O., December 9.—The legislative committee of the federal congress and the Powder-ly committee held a long conference tonight on the existing differences, but failed to come to any con-

Engineers Joining the Knights. PITTSBURG, December 9.—The engineers and PITTABURG, December 9.—The engineers and fremen of the Pennsylvania road are joining the Kuights of Labor and a number of assemblies have already been organized. They will have a separate distinct assembly, it is stated, in order to keep themselves aloof from mixed organizations. They will also retain their memberships in the Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen and that those organizations will work in harmony with the knights.

Prohibiting "Futures" Selling.

Montgomery, Ala., December 9.—The lower house of the general assembly foday passed the general reveoue bill containing a clause levying tax of five thousand dollars on all dealers, brokers or bucket shops that buy and sell future contracts on commission. The tax is virtually prohibitory, and the cotton interests of Montgomery will make a strong fight against it in the senate when it comes up for consideration tomorrow.

A Colored World's Exposit MONTGOMERY, Ala., December 9.-A number

of prominent colored people in various parts of the south are endeavoring to organize a "Colored Peoples" World's Exposition," to be held in Montgomery or Birmingham, Ala. The enterprise has been undertaken exclusively by colored men, and is designed to illustrate the progress and achievements of the colored race in every department of life.

BLAZING BUILDINGS.

A TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOL-LAR FIRE IN MACON.

ried & Recht's Central City Baraar a Total Louis While Eads, Neel & Co., are Heavy Losers— Very Much Like Arson—Full Details of the Piro-Other Macon Matters.

MACON, Ga., December 9.-[Special.]-At 1:30 morning Officer Tom Brown was passing Cherry street, between Second and Third og up through the grating over the basement in out of Fried & Hecht's Central City bazsar. e raised the cry of fire, and soon the wild rm was taken up by the fire bells, and the deepy firemen turned out of bed and came ng to the rescue,

When the officer cried fire he heard some dy rush out at the rear of the burning buildng and slam the door shut. He dashed around rough the alley and up by Wall street, his told in hand, feeling sure that the person who ad left the building in such a hurry was the incendiary. After diligent search he failed to find anyone, and give it up as a hopeless chase.

The fire companies began playing on the ames, but all to no avail. The whole interior of the building was gutted, both stories con-sumed, and the entire stock was a total loss. The roof fell in and the walls look dangerous

Next door below was the store of Eads, Neel & Co., furnishing goods. The fire was communicated to the upper story of their store and the building damaged considerably. Eads, Neel & Co.'s stock, however, was badly damaged by the water, though the stock was saved in that condition. Their will nearly cover. insurance will probably very nearly cover their losses.

The stock of Fried & Heeht is estimated

The stock of Fried & Heent is estimated from \$10,000 to \$20,000. It is hard to come at, as the safe was open and the books were burned. There appears to be a good deal of mystery connected with the fire, and there is no doubt that the fire was of incendiary origin' as the sound of an explosion was heard by persons during the night.

Fads, Needs & Co. valued their stock at \$15,000 and there estimate their damage at as high

000, and they estimate their damage at as high as 80 percent. It is hoped that it will prove less, as they are very enterprising and popular The insurance on Fried & Hecht's stock

The building occupid by Fried & Hect was owned by Mr. A. B. Small, and was valued at eight thousand. It was insured in the Georgia Home, W. W. Carnes, for \$2,500. The building occupied by Eads, Neel & Co., was owned by John Marks, and was valued at \$5,000. It was insured in the Southern Mutual, Boardman & Son, for \$4,000. Newman's stock was so elightly damaged that a small amount will cover the loss. It was fully insured. His store was immediately below Eads, Neel & Co.

Yesterday morning Officer Tom Brown discovered a little fire in a house on the corner of Pifthand Pine streets. It was evidently the

covered a little fire in a house on the corner of Fifth and Pine, streets. It was evidently the work of an incendiary. The fire had been started by some person who climbed a ladder, opened a window, and with a broken China tree bough had touched fire to a backet of clothes in the room. The clothes were burned up, and the walls adjacent badly scorched. The fire was extinguished with a few buckets of water.

From Jones county comes the report of still another, fire, which occurred on Friday night. Mr. W. B. Russell, who lives near Glover's mille, had been absent from his home for two days, consequently there had been no fire in the house. That night his storeroom was set on fire, and a bale of seed cotton stored in the building was missing, and nothing left to show whether it had been burned or not. He thinks it was stolen and the house burned to cover the crime. A shed adjoining was burned, with a wagon under it. The loss amounted to about \$500.

George C. Brown.

Macon, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—The
body of the lamented George C. Brown, of
Brown's hotel, lies embalmed in its casket in
his room in the hotel for which he did so much.
Mr. Frank Mitchell, the chief clerk and confidential friend of Mr. Brown, is in charge of the lential friend of Mr. Brown, is in charge of the

Messages of condolence continue coming in rom all parts of the state, and coupled with the universal expressions of regret among the citizens of Macon, they well attest the worth and character of the man who won all hearts by his generous dispositson and affable man

Mr. Brown was everybody's friend. He seemed to desire nothing higher than to merit the esteem and respect of his fellowmen. He was ever genial and had a kind word for everybody. His great heartedness prompted him to tain his earnings in a steady current toward increasing the comfort of his establishment and the general improvement of everything in any way connected with it. In his character as a friend he was only ex-

nis character as a friend he was only ex-celled in his loyalty as a hurband and tender-ness as a father. We, of Macon, knew what he was as the former; but none, save that weeping widow and those orphan babes, can ever guess the unfathomable depth of his devotion in the latter capacities. His funeral will occur tomorrow. will occur tomorrow.

E. T. Brown, of New London, Conn , brother

of George C. Brown, or New London, Conn., brother of George C. Brown, arrived in the city this evening to attend his brother's funeral. The funeral will occur at Christ church at 11 a. m. tomorrow. The pallbearers selected are: W. H. Rose, S. B. Price, C. L. Bartlett, T. C. Burke, Frank Mitchell, R. H. Flauders, A. Proudfit, J. F. Hoosail. Rev. J. R. Winchester will officiate.

The Darby Trial.

Macon, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—The argument in the Darby case was begun again by J. C. Howland for the defense. He spoke for half an hour and rendered an able plea for the accused. J. G. Blount spoke for about half

the accused. J. G. Blount spoke for about half as hour on the same live.

Sam H. Jemison held the jury for quite a while over an hour, in a masterly manner, laying down the statutes bearing on the case and analyzing the evidence. He put his whole heart in the defense of the prisoner at the bar.

C. L. Bartlett spoke for the state, and his argument was exceptionally strong. For one hour the jury listened to this elequent advocate, whose address was considered a fine piece of legal oratory.

of legal oratory.

The judge's charge occupied about forty minutes, and was very strong. Then the case went to the jury at 1.15 p. m.

Much interest is manifested in the case. During the court proceedings, Cicero Darby and his wife sat beside each other, he calm and apparently armoved, and she wearing the sad look of one the fate of whose dearest object on earth was in jeapordy.

At four one the fate of whose dearest object on arch was in jespondy.

At four o clock this evening, after the jury in the Darby case had been out for two hours, they returned with the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the prisoner guilty, as charged in the indictment, and recommend him to the nercy of the court." Judge Simmons adjourned the court fill 9, a.m., tomorrow, when the sentence will be passed on the prisoner.

Mrs. Jennie Culberson Bead. Macon, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—Lost sight hirs Jepnie Cuiberson breathed her her tree. It is tuiberson was the wife of Algernon Culterson, bookkeeper of Bibb manufacturing company. She was the daughter of Mr. E. Lithland, and was twenty-nine of ibirty

reasend. She leaves a devoted husband and three young children to mourn her loss. Seldom has a saider death occurred in Macon than this. In the flower of her womanhood she has passed away, leaving numerons relatives and friends to grieve over the cruel fate that robbed them of one so dear.

The Baptist Church.

Macon, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—Some beautiful new specimens of stained glass, of a costly pattern, have been received at the First Bantiet shape. Baptist church. They are sent on for the in-spection of the building committee, and if ac-cepted will adorn the windows of the magnifi-cent lecture room of that handsome edifica-Mr. A. J. Orme, the plumber, is putting in the heaters so that the lecture room, where ser-vices are now held, will be made comfortable for the congression. for the congregation.

Improvements.

Macon, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—Work has been resumed on the walls of the new East Tennessee, Urginia and Georgia railroad depot. It is understood that the work will now be pushed forward without delay.

The United States courthouse is again under

way. The walls are going up rapidly under the hands of a corps of skilled workmen, and it will not be long ere one of the handsomest buildings in Georgia will rear its stately head above the buried site of the old "Corduroy"

The Burial of Br. Collins. MACON, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—The funeral of Dr. A. P. Collins occurred at 3 p. m., at Christ church, Rev. J. R. Winchester officiating. The singing was very sweet. His remains were interred at Rose Hill with Masonic loners by the Macon lodge F. A. M.

Died From the Effects of a Fall. MACON, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—This morning Ann Hogan died of the effects of a fall which she received a few days ago, near Wilder Sons' planing mill. She was a septe

Macon, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—Incity court today Judge Harris called the case of John R. West vs. Newberry and Thomas, suit on a guano note for \$70 and interest. A verdict for plnintiff was rendered.

Odds and Ends. * Macon, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—W. N. Hawkes, of Atlanta, is in the city, J. M. Jones, Atlanta; I. Kayloh, Sayannah; A. M. Fiske, Birmingham, Conn., are at the Brown house.

A. S. Wilson, ex-postmaster of Savannah; S. W. Wallace, W. S. Morris and Charles M. Carpenter, of Atlanta, are at the Edgerton house.

The petition for privilege of half for Eugene Issaes, now confined in jall, was presented to Judge Simmons by Messrs, Besau and Bartlett today. The judge holds the matter in consideration until tomorrow.

The Payton will contest was postponed by the ordinary on account of the illness of a

THE AMERICUS CONTEST. All Opposition Seems to Melt Away Before

AMERICUS, Ga., December 9.-[Special].-The race for mayor and aldermen of this city The race for mayor and aldermen of this city has become rather mixed. A few weeks ago the campaign became so hot that the citizens came together at the courthouse and nominated a ticket, thinking all the candidates then in the race would withdraw, but were mistaken. Hon. J. B. Felden, who is now and has been ten' years mayor, refused to come down. Yesterday, Mr. Glover, the citizens' candidate for mayor, withdraw from the race and it was rumored that Dr. W. P. Burt, who was a candidate before Glover, was nominated, would again enter the race. He had nominated, would again enter the race. He had no intention, however, of doing so rash an act. Last night a meeting was held at the courthouse, and Burt was nominated, Mr. J. J. Wilford, candidate for alderman on the citizens' ticket withdrew, and Mr. John Nicholson was nominated in his stead. Dr. Burt says he will not accept the nomination. This leaves the citizens' ticket without a head, and Mr. Felder will have a walk over. Part of the citizen ticket and part of the Felder ticket will probably be elected, The result will be inter-

TWO GOOD FARMERS.

Who Achieve Success Despite Great Obsta-LEXINGTON, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—Messrs. R. L. and J. S. Calloway, instead of using tons of gnano made their fertilizers at home, being a compost of stable manure and cotton seed. This pile of compost had no less than 700 wagon loads of manure and cotton seed in it. With this they prepared seed in it. With this they prepared their land. Now, what is the result after one year? Mr. R. L. Callaway says that he planted for 125 bales cotton. He has ginned at home and had the same packed and sold 153 bales cotton, about an average weight of 475 pounds to the bale. His tenants have made 50 bales more on the place. This yield is an average of affiten bales to the plow. Most of the corn was planted on bottom land, andsome as many as three times been replanted then to wash away at last. The corn crop is now cribbed and exat last. The corn crop is now cribbed and exceeds 3,000 bushels... Some 500 bushels of potatoes, ever 1,000 bushels oats and peas.

Disappointed With the Crop Returns. The summer of the comber 9.—[Special.]—
This has been a bad crop year in many respects in this section of the state. This county, Oglethorpe, is the largest and most fertile, and, judging from its yeld of cotton and corn, it is a fair estimate of this section. A commen complaint from all the merchants is that collections have been exceedingly short. The planters will not been exceedingly short. The planters will not be able to pay for the provisions purchased this year, let alone the balance most all were due of last year. The crop was soon marketed and brought but little, hardly more than an awerage of Si cents. The entire failure of the top crop cut the yield off one-third.

The "Outing" Puts Into Brunswick. The "Outing" Puts Into Brunswick.
Brunswick, Ga., December 9—[Special.]—
The yacht Outing put into this port Tuesday
evening about 5 o'clock, having received slight
injary resulting from her grounding on boby
bar. Her master captain, F. A. Cloudman, is
making a tour around the world. The yacht is
a handsome clipper, the master clever, and
very interesting. There will be no others upon
the voyage except the master and his father.
Both members of the crew are uninformed in
yatching. Suits of blue and gold, with the
name of their craft, gilded upon their caps.

BUCHANAN, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—The barn of G. M. Roberts fell today about 3 o'clock under the weight of ice and snow. There were two children in the barn at the time, who escaped with only slight injuries. There were two mules, one horse, a buggy and a wagon in the barn when it fell, and all escaped except one mule, which was caught under the falling timbers and seriously hurt.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rate, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed bugs, beetles, insects, skunks, jack rabbits, sparrows, gophers. 15 c. At draggists.

Convers' Oil Mill in Motion.

Convers, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—As the convention of the Convers Oil and Fertilizer company, held in the court house yesterday, Senator Peck was re-elected president by acclamation. His management of any undertaking furnishes a guarantee of success. The oil mill is running day and night with the prospect of ample profits to the owners,

"I feel that I cannot praise Hood's Sarsapa-rilla half enough," says a grateful mother whose little son was almost blind from scrofula and was cured by "the peculiar medic

Forced Out of Business,

Porced Out of Business.

ELERKTON, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—
The Elberton cotton seed oil mill property was sold at mortgage sale for thirty-nine hundred dollors, and was bought by Mr. D. P. Oglesby. It cost ten thousand dollars a few years ago and was in perfect order. The monopoly of the Oil Trust company forced its suspension of business and sale.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease. Hood's Carsaparilla is a constitutional remedy. It came catarrh. Give it a trial,

FIRE- IN JONESBORO.

THE HOTEL BLOCK ENTIRELY CON-

The Origin of the Fire-The Inmates Run Out Upo the Streets-Heif a Dozen Stores Taken in-The Damage and the Insurance on the Con-sumed Buildings and Contents.

JONESBORO, December 9 .- [Special.] - Ou own was visited last night with one of the most destructive fires that we have had since the passing through of Sherman's army in 1885. About two o'clock this morning fire alarms were announced by the ringing of the college and church bells, and it was at once seen that our most public and business part of the town was in full blaze.

It was soon ascertained that the block known as the DeVaugn building, the same being a two story brick, was in flames. It is generally an derstood and believed that the fire originated or the first floor in the cooking department of the hotel. The building was erected by M. B. De Vaughn about twelve or fourteen years ago,a cost about \$20,000 ,but is now owned by Williams, Bernie & Co., and is estimated to be worth

The hotel was being run by Mrs. J. W. Story, which consists of one door or room of the lower floor and the entire department in the second story.

The first door of the ground floor was occu who carried a stock of the value of \$10,000 with \$6,500 insurance. Mr. Hanes saved a good many of his goods, but his loss is anyposed to be very heavy.

Mr. G. S. Hanes also occupied a departmen

in this store as watchmaker, etc. His losse are also supposed to very great. No insur

The next door was occupied by Dr. W. S Oliphant, a druggist, who carried a stock of about \$1,500. Mr. Oliphant got out most all of his goods. No insurance. Losses about \$250. The third door was the entrance to the hotel department and the dining room. Mrs. Story's less? was considerable. She only saved a few things. In fact, the fire was under such head way that some of the immates were forced from their rooms without time to dress and out on the streets barefooted

their rooms without time to dress, and out on the streets barefooted. Mrs. Story had an insurance of \$600. Mossrs. A. C. and George Blalock, Dr. Cannon, W. R. Borksdale and Gus Evans, who were rooming at the hotel, lost considerably.

The fourth door was that of a barber shop ewned by Mike Miller. He lost about \$50. The last door was occupied by E. L. Hanes as the postoffice department and county treasurer, and also by W. A. Hanes, painter and furniture repairer. Mr. Hanes saved all the money belonging to the postoffice department. repairer. Mr. Hanes saved all the money belonging to the postoffice department and all belonging to the state and county as treasurer. The general delivery of paper was destroyed. W. A. Hanes's loss was about \$200.

FIRE IN SCREVEN. Messrs, Parker & Bolton Burned Out For

the Third Time.

Sylvania, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—
The store of Messrs. Parker & Bolton, at Woodeiiff, on the Sylvania railroad, was burned
down by a fire, which originated underneath
the store, and is supposed to be the work of an
incendiary. Mr. W. M. Parker was sleeping
in the building at the time, and narrowly escaped destruction. Nothing was saved, except
the railroad and express books. The house was
insured. This is the second time that these
gentlemen have been burned out inside of a
very and are for the third time doing business the Third Time. year, and are for the third time doing business in the diminutive store house, in which they

A RIOTOUS NIGHT. The Colored People of Jesup Inaugurate

The Colored People of Jesup Inaugurate
Lively times,

Jesup Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—There
was general skirmis bing in town last nights
mostly among the colored people. In the first
place, Washborn Sparklin shot Sampson
Jordon, both colored, through the shoulder
with a pistol. The wound is not serious.

A little later one negro, a coal-hand on the
E. T., Va. and Ga., imbibed rather freely, and
was making himself rather consoicuous and

was making himself rather conspicuous and boisterous around the oil house, when Inspector Heidt asked him to withdraw, and pushed him away. He went for Heidt with a piece of iron, and Heidt shot him in the fleshy part of the arm.

Later still a difficulty arose betweed Ed. Campbell and William Car campbell and william campoell, both negroes and brothers, about a debt of \$2.60 due the latter by the former, when they came to blows, and Ed. shot Bill through the bowels. The wound was dressed by Dr. Drawdy and is quite serious, though not necessarily fatal. Ed. was arrested and is now in iail.

AN ACCIDENTAL SHOT. Which Took Down the Man and Not the

Game. ALBANY, Ga., December 9 .- [Special. Quite an unfortunate accident happened near Newton, in Baker county, a few days since. Messrs. W. W. Williams and John Hall, both of Newton, were out bunting and while engaged in that sport became separated from each other. Not knowing that Hall was near, Williams fird his gun, but unfortunately the entire load took effect in the back of Hall's head, who was not more than thirty feet distant. The shot perfetrated the skin on the back of the head. glancing over the skull and coming out through the scalp. The wound though painful

Penfield's Wedding Feast.

GREENSBORO, December 9.— [Special.] — A brilliant wedding occurred in our sister village of Penfield, the contracting parties being Mr. Stephen A. Corker, of Waynesboro, and Miss Mamle Champion, of Penfield. The ceremony took place at the residence of Mr. Doc Champion, father of the bride, and was performed by Rev. Miles W. Lewis. The attendants were Misses Mattie Kimbro, of Greensboro; Mamie Hurt, of Augusta; Ida Cox, Jude Weaver, Woodville; Jennie Colclough, of Penfield; and Meisrs. Frank Corker, Love Kimbro, of Greensboro; Natt Butler, of Augusta; H. W. Templeton and J. J. Wimberly of Waynesboro. Penfield's Wedding Feast.

Almost a Serious Accident. Almost a Serious Accident.

SUGAR VALLEY, December 9 — [Special.]—
The north hound passenger train No. 12, on
the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia
railway, come very near meeting with a serious
accidet eighteen miles north of Rome. One of
the rafters on the Oostanaula river bridge had
given away, and as the train passed through
knocked a hole in the coach No. 24, also one
in coach No. 100 and scratched the sides of the in coach No. 100 and scratched the sides of the Mann car badly. All the trains have received orders to pass through the bridge slowly.

"Rough on Itch."
"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted test chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch,

Marriage in Convers,
Convers, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—
Married this evening, at two o'clock, at the
residence of the bride's mother; in Convers, by
Rev. Dr. Quing, Miss Julia A. Dukes to Mr.
Thomas F. Petti. The happy couple took the
train at four o'clock for their home in Newton
county.

ments of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets."—or anti-bilious granules, 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste 25 cents a vial. No cheap box of virtues. By druggists.

DEATHS IN GEORGIA.

Sylvester Allen, an old and well known citizen of Madison, died suddenly Wednesday night.

Dr. W. C. McIntire, one of Franklin's best citizens, died Wednesday evening about 30 clock. He had been suffering greatly for some time with heart disease, but was able to be up attending to his suites. He dropped dead while sampling a bale of cotton.

Onions are good, hourhound better, but the thing for a cold is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

THE SOUTH GEORGIA METHODISTS. They Have a Fine Assemblage and Progress

They Have a Fine Assemblage and Progress in Business.

CUTHEERT, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—
The second day of the South Georgia conference opened up clear and calm and pleasant, causing the large Methodist church to be filled reasonably well with visiting brothers, ministers and carnest listeners from the ranks of our citizens. Bishop Hendricks is winning unstinted praise for the earnest and ready manner in which he dispatches the onerous duties devolving upon him.

The services this morning were opened by prayer, and the character of many of the ministers passed upon. Rev. J. R. Owens's case was acted upon, and he was reinstated as a supernumerary in the work of the conference. Rev. H. Meyers, editor of the minutes, made a report. About eighty dollars was raised for that purpose. The different chairmen submitted reports which were passed upon.

Rev. H. W. Key made a report on Andrew college, which showed that institution to be in a flourishing condition. The conference pledged him about \$1,000 for keeping the spacious and beautiful grounds and buildings in thorough repair.

Rev. Mr. Dunlap made a statement on Payne institute, which showed that it needed some assistance to place it on the ground it was intended to occupy, and to make it as useful and beneficial as it should be. Absence was granted C. E. Boland and C. T. Latimer. On the board of education W. W. Dezier was substituted in place of S. S. McLevain.

After taking up the twentieth question for In Business.

place of S. S. McLevain.

In place of S. S. McLevain.

After taking up the twentieth question for the third time, and passing upon the character of other ministers, the benediction was pronoueed by Rev. J. M. Marshall. At three o'clock in the afternoon the church was again filled to hear a discourse from Dr. Urquhart, of the Alabama conference. His discourse was very fine and produced a pleasant effect upon the ministers and others present. He has won unstinted praise and would be an ornament to any body of clergymen in any

ornament to any body of clergymen in any state in the union.

At night the pulpit was filled by Dr. Bounds, editor of the St. Louis Christian Advocate: Dr. Bounds is a scholarly gentleman, a logical reasoner, and has a powerful delivery. The singing during this service was indeed grand. Nothing equal to it was ever heard before in this place. The concentrated voices of more than one hundred ministers, added to that of the remainder of the large congregation, was enough to awake the admiration of all present. Seventeen years ago Cuthbertentertsined the South Georgia conference. Since that time many of the ablest ministers in Georgia whe were members have passed away. The body today is conspicuous for the number of young men who have recently joined the ranks. These are men of strikingly intellectual faces and much promise, who will one of these days reach the aeme of religious training and become powers in the land.

ers in the land:

Bishop Hendricks has his family with him.
They are charmed with the appearance of southwest Georgia, and especially Cuthbert.
They will go from here to Florida, where they will spend some time. Many visitors are in the city. The hospitality of the city is unbounded, yet it is taxed to its utmost to entertain all who come to attend the session.

On Sunday all the publists will be filled by ers in the land. tain all who come to attend the session.

On Sunday all the pulpits will be filled by the distinguished ministers, and it is now thought that each church will be packed to

overflowing. Salvation Oil is the great domestic remedy for all accidents. Price 25 cents a bottle.

THE DAILY NEWS BRIEFED. Items Collected from all Parts of the

Mr. Scaborn Edwards, living a few miles west of Buchanan, recently killed three hogs that averaged a little over 200 pounds each, and were not quite a year old.

On Friday last, young Mose Hitchcock, colored, living on Captain Newell's place in Baldwin county, became enraged at Mr. Malone at Walker's bar-room, and besides abusing him dvanced upon him with a razor, whereupon Mr. Malone struck him on the head with a weight and knocked him senseless. Mose is represented to be scriously if not dangerously injured.

injured.

At the drug store of Messrs. Ponder & Hill in Forsyth is the stuffed skin of a doubla-face calf. It has two distinct faces, four eyes, two mouths, and three ears, one on each side of the double head, fully developed, and the third only partially developed, and on the line that marks the partition of the faces, and a double brain. A dissection of the body discovered that there was a fully developed heart, but no entrails, and that the rear portion of the spinal column was inverted, while the front was natural, the the two portions being disconnected. aral, the the two portions being disconn

The Roma Courier narrates that in the last thirty years there have only been ten times that the ground has been covered with snow three inches and more deep. 1856 there was a three-inch snow; in 1867, three and one quar-ter inches; in 1872, three inches; in March, 1872, five and one-half inches; in 1876, three inches; the heaviest snow that has ever before fallen was in 1877, when eight inches fell; in January, 1882, three inches fell, and in November of the same year four inches fell; on the ed the ground.

Washington Chronicle: Thursday night several young gentlemen engaged the services of the banjo pickers and treated their girls to melodious music from eleven until one o'clock. It was too cold to get up and listen so the young ladies just drew their beds to the windows, those that had retired, and were wafted into the arms of Morpheus from which they had been so radely disturbed by the heavy tramp of the conquerors, as they marched in and took possession of the front yard, by the music that is spoken of as being able to soothe a savage breast or soften a rock. We have since learned that all the rats left one of the young ladies

All the retail licenses in Milledgeville expired All the retail needses in allhedgeville expired yesterday, and the bar-rooms will then be closed. Messrs. Kinney & Whelan will continue to sell by the quart till the first of January. Notice was served upon them by Ordinary Sanford that all parties selling liquor after the samord that are parties seiting industrater the 8th would be subject to prosecution, as quart licenses were issued subject to prohibition. Kinney & Whelan filed a bill of injunction restraining Judge Sanford from interfering with their sales. Judge Lawson rendered his with their saics. Judge Lawson rendered his decision last Thursday sustaining the bill. By the time Judge Sanford could get a hearing before the supreme court the license would have expired, hence this firm will continue their sales until the first of January. After closing their saloons, Messrs. W. A. Walker, C. H. Bonner and H. E. Kreutz, will centing brainess as family grocers. Wr. Fron Handle tre business as family grocers; Mr. Fren Hanft will go into the butcher's business, and Mr. W. J. Brake will open a wholesale liquor house in

FITS! All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve restorer. No fits after first day'l use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2 tria bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pleasants Convicted.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 9 — [Special.]—L. M. Pleasants, ex-collector of internal revenue, who was indicated for violation of the internal revenue laws, was tried in the United States district court today and fined twenty-five dolliers or sixty days in jail. Judge Speer lectured him on the enormity of his offense, considering he had held a government position. Pleasants was a radical politician, and once fan for congress in this district.

Baseball in Savanna FAVANNAH, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]— A meeting will be held on Friday night for the purpose of organizing a baseball association for the coming sesson, and securing a team Dr. Betts in Savannah.

SAVARNAH, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]— Dr. George C. Betts of Louisville, addressed a large audience at Masonic temple tonight, on the subject of Ireland, under the anspices of the national land league.

"Rough on Corns," Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corna" Quick relief, complete cure, Corne, warts, busiens

Chronic

Cannot be cured by local applications. It is constitutional disease and requires a constitutiona remedy like Hood's Barsaparilla, which, working through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the disease, and soon effects a permanent cure. At the same time Hood's Barsaparilla builds no the whole system, and makes you parilla builds up the whole system, and makes you feel renewed in strength and health. Be sure to

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh with very satisfactory results. I received more permanent benefit from it than from any other remedy.'
M. E. READ, Wanseon, Ohio.

Dangerous Tendencies

Characterize catarrh. The foul matter dropping into the bronchial tubes or lungs, may bring on bronchitis or consumption, which reaps an immense harvest of deaths annually. Hence the ne cessity of giving catarrh immediate attention. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla before it is too late.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me of catarrh, sore ness of the bronchial tubes, and terrible head che." B. GIRBONS, Hamilton, Ohio.

Catarrh

inflerred severe y from chronic catarra, aring from impure blood. It became very bad, causing some cough, which gave great anxiety to my friends and myself, as two brothers died from broughtal consumption. I tried many medicines, but received no benefit. I was at last induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I am not the same many the beatter of cathera. My catarra is consequent. in health or feelings. My catarrh is oured, my throat is entirely well, and a dyspepsia troubled with sick headache, have all disappeared." K LINCOLN, 26 Chambers St., Boston,

Stuffed up Feeling

"For several years I have been troubled with that terrible disagreeable disease, catarth. I took Hood's Sarsaparilia with the very best results. It cured me of that continued dropping in my throat, and stuffed up feeling. It has also helped my mother, who has taken it for run down state of health and kidney trouble. I recommend Hood's Barseparilla to all as a good medicine. Mind. S. D. HEATH, Putnam, Cong.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar, 100 Doses One Dollar,

about them, and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Parsons Pills contain nothing harmful, are easy to take, and cause no inconven-

Make New Rich Blood!

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,



Wind Milks, Pumps, Tanks Etc. Public & Private Water Works,

and Brass Goods. Send for Catalogue and Prices.

Railroad Water Supplies, Steam Pumps, Pipe E. VAN WINKLE & CO.

D. C. BACON, Pres. M. F. AMOROUS, Gen. Mgr ATLANTA LUMBER CO. YARDS, Humphries St., & E. T., V. & G. Railway, MARIETTA ST. V. & G. Rey, LONG LEAF PINE

Weatherboarding, Shingles and Laths,

Kiln-Dry Dressed Flooring, Ceiling?

Bridge and Trestle Timbers, Best in quality, lowest in price. Write for estimates on house bills sepi6, ly 2p n r m



set of the diseases which affiliate mankind yearsed by a discretered emeition of the all complaints of this kind, such as Tu Liver, Biliconness, Nervous Branco Petnis, Back- STADIGER'S AURANTI invisiuable. It is not a passes for all disease, but CUPE all diseases of the LIVER, will be all diseases of the LIVER, will be along the complexion from a vary, yellow tings, to a ruidy, healthy color. B estirely remote low, gloomy spirits. It is one of the BEST AL-YERATIVES and PURIPIERS OF THE SLOOD, and is a VALUABLE TOMIC, STADICER'S AURANTIL Bur min by all Druggists. Price \$1.00 per bottle. C. P. STADICER, Proprietor, 7

PETER LYNCH,

FOR SALE WHOLESALE BY

ASAIG. CHANDLER,

DEALER IN Groceries, Wines, Provisions and Varieties, 95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

EMPTY WINE AND SPIRIT BARRELS AND 75 EMPTY WINE AND SPIRIT BARRELS AND half barrels. Port. Sherry. Catawba, Angelica, Claret, an other brands Domestic Wines. To ceries, Boots, Shees, Leather, Tobacco, Clgars, Snuff, Grass, and Barley Seed, Also Ammunition, Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, etc. for sale, at PETER LYNCH'S GREAT VARIETY STORE, 96 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Streets, Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 28, 1884. Atlanta, Ga.

BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT

111111111

DY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCOIT
Court, Northern District of Georgia, in the case
of Thornton M. Hinkle, Trustee, vs. The Georgia
Chemical and Mining Company—No. 275 in equity
—I will offer at public sale to the highest bidder at
the usual place of having Marshal's sales, in the
city of Atlanta, Georgia, on Friday, January 7.1887,
at il a. m., the property, real and personal, of the
said company, as follows:

Two tracts of land, parts of Lot No. 211, in the
Fifteenth district of DeKalb county, state of Genre gsa, viz:

1. The first tract is bounded on the north by the 1. The first tract is bounded on the lost by land of william J. Northern, on the west by land of William J. Northern, on the west by land of John M. Nace (formerly), and on the south by the old Clay place, and containing 15 acres, more or less, being the same conveyed to Otto Laist as President of said Georgia C. & M. Company by Joseph 16 and they may hope to obtain spiritual a temporal reward—to adore the serper obey implicitly and without questions

land of William J. Northern, on the west by and of John M. Nace (formerly), and on the south by the old Clay place, and containing 45 acres, more or less, being the same conveyed to Otto Laist as President of said Georgia C. & M. Company by Joseph Jones, Trustee, et al. (See deed dated April 25, 181, and recorded in Book W. page 222, land records of said county); excepting, however, a part thereof, on June 28, 1881, conveyed by said company to the Pendleton Guano Company, containing 52, acres, more or less, running 3. 69% E. along said right of way and fronting same. 250 feet from center of Pendleton Guano Co's side track; thence S. 17% W. 601 feet; thence N. 73% W. 35 feet; thence N. 18% E to small hickory tree, 442 feet; thence N. 18% E to small hickory tree, 442 feet; thence N. 18% E to small hickory tree, 442 feet; thence N. 18% E to small hickory tree, 442 feet; thence N. 18% E to small hickory tree, 442 feet; thence N. 62% E. 16 center of side track, 93% feet. 2. The second tract begins at the south side of the Georgia railroad, at the corner of Dr. Joseph Jones, land, running back his west line to southwest corner of his land; thence due west to'a branch; thence nor his land; thence due west to'a branch; thence nor his land; thence due west to'a branch; thence nor his land; thence due west to'a branch; thence nor his land; thence due west to'a branch; thence nor his land; thence due west to'a branch; thence nor his land; thence due west to'a branch; thence nor his land; thence due west to'a branch; thence nor his land; thence due west to'a branch; thence nor his land; thence in a straight line to a culvert on said railroad west of way of said railroad to the beginning, containing 42 acres, more or less, being the same conveyed to has a december of the said railroad to the beginning containing 42 acres, more or less, being the same conveyed to has a december of said railroad to the beginning containing 42 acres, more or less, being the same conveyed to his said railroad to the his object, and the property

dec6-da0d

Found at Last nd the discovery is all the gree VITAL RESTORER DO NOT DELAY A DA HERE IS A PERFECT CUR!

Endorsed by London Doctors.

It has cured thousands abroad. It is cure thousands here. Illustrated Medical Book of Craigio Medical Clinte, (Am. Brane 55 Rassu Street, New York. Street Bame this paper. odd-sea in ht 125

AN AWFUL STORY

MAN-EATERS WITHIN TWO JOURNEY OF OUR COAST

Little Children Sacrific d to the Voudoo Serpa

—A Practice Terribly Prevalent and the Cernment Apparently Helpless-The Investigation Suggestes by a Resident.

From the New York World

Some months ago the statement was the World by a reputable resident of Hay human sacrifices to the god Voudoo are quent occurrence in that republic; practice is well known to the governmentat the sacrifice is aimost always followed cannibel feast.

The statement was at once so startif apparently incredible that it could not before rigid investigation established its beyond question. Hayti is within 1.20 of the city of New York and within to sail of the American coast. The reno organized a government as is our own dent, cabinet and congress, a regula

and police, governors for the various of a judiciary, and magistrates for the tow It would appear from the testing while the government wishes to supp terrible practices, it is almost helpless of the very general worship of Voud considerable part of the Haytian people Investigation by the World has sho the statement is certainly true that tice of human sacrifices and of came

prevails extensively and almost Hayti, but to just what extent it prenatural reticence of the government natural reticence of the government in important in impor The gentlemen from whom the V tained the first statement was connectange business interests on the island jects to the publication of his name.

the revelation would not only great the business of those with whom he nected, but might very likely put the

nected, but might very likely put the in serious danger.

"Last spring," he says, "I spent som in Cape Haitien, one of the largest and n portant cities in Hayti, and while the renumber of Dominican gentlemen, who rious reasons, had been compelled to long time in the sister republic.

In April the workers on one of the plantations near Le Cap intended havin kind of a demonstration in honor of one superstitious anniversaries, and my learned that, incidental to the Voudoo (which, by the way, unaccompanied by sacrifices, no Haytian will denv, exists) would be a human sacrifice. On the ev April 19, 1686, he came to my house, both of us dressed ourselves in the country workingman's costume, and the our hands and faces well blacked by the who was to conduct us to the voudoo to

our hands and faces well blacked by the who was to conduct us to the voudoo to THE VOUDOO "TEMPLE."

The negroes had constructed a rude, shanty among the trees and where i hardly be noticed by any casual pass such there might be in that lonely. Into this miserable but we were ushere such there might be in that lonely Into this miserable hut we were ushere guide, who, to obtain admittance, utta signal words to the two brawny negrounds at the entrance and whe interrogated every person who enterwere apparently a little late. In the room there was a motley crowd of men and women—congregated around wooden throne erected in the middle of On this throne, arrayed in many color On this throne, arrayed in many color gowns and adorned with much tawdr there sat on chairs draped with flat cloth a man and woman. They were loi and mamaloi, or the priest and pr the order of the Vondoos. At their the box which contained the holy which was being worshipped by this

As we entered the people were singir chant—low and monotonous—and at from our spentor we—my friend and

"When this chant had been finish succeeded an interval of deathly quiet which the worshippers appeared to be in prayer. Suddenly the silence was by the priest, who, with violent gesturalmost shricking his words, harran audience for ten or fifteen minutes, them there was but one thing to do be they may hope to obtain spiritual.

A weird dance followed, the peop as theg danced, and gradually become delirious in their fervor. The place in an awful tumult Some of especially seemed to have lost all themselves, even climbed up to wigyling their bodies, hissing

every way to imitate the moven snake. THE SERPENT DANCE.

"This ghastly dance was continue hours or more, when silence was again by the appearance from behind the roof two men leading by the hands a liting negro boy in white robes. The led to the throne, and mounting it, he do himself twice before the man a spatial thate. The Parallel helding scated there. The Papaloi holdin hands over the boy's head, blessed name of the sacred serpent, and t him in pompous language what he r in the world. The little fellow, g into the faces of his two conduct (and the reply had evidently been to That the object above all other obj-world which I most desire is the pos-

"Hardly had he spoken when, fro curtained apartment came two wom a negro girl of four or five years, al in the purest white. The second chi to the throne and stood confronting. Again the boy was asked what he me and when he repeated his former as he and the girl were at once throw their backs and bound hand and foot

"A burly negro, knife in hand, himself from the crowd, who had being the proceedings with breathles and mounted the throne. Reachin he said something to the men, who, hands over his mouth, were trying little fellow's cries, and they held the thing the feet up in the air. With a sacross the little throat the brutal exilled the child, and the others held his life blood gushed into the recepts THE TERRIBLE ACT ACCOMPL below to receive it.

THE CHILD MURDER

"At that moment an involuntary of horror escaped me, and immedi were turned towards me, looking wand suspicion. The horrible put the throne were suspended and a sultation was held there among the throne were suspended and a sultation was held there among the throne were suspended and a sultation was held there among the throne were suspended and a sultation was held there among the throne were suspended and a sultation was held there among the throne were supplied and the substitute of the sub it. Fearing for my life and obey signal from my guide, I somehow the door, mounted my horse and as I could to the town. The pers' evidently did not suspect I man. They assumed, probably, novice and not yet hardened to the any rate. I was not pursued, and many rate. any rate, I was not pursued and unt interfered with. He remain end, joined me that night, or rath and told me that the little girl had in the same manner as the boy the bodies had been cut up, cook by the wretches. The whole awended only when every person prome helplessly intoxicated."

Come helplessly intoxicated."

CORROBORATIVE FACTS

The investigation into the truth
tleman's statement that the practisively prevailed in the island, reviousing story. The facts are from
report of the trial: In the latter paber, 1863, under the reign of Presid
a soldier—who in part, it would se
ultimate downfall to his manily
wipe cut this terrible stain upon it
there lived in the little town of Blage near Port-au-Prince, an idle; go
ing fellow called Congo Pelle. He
ber of the Voudoo society, and
the all-powerful serpent, he
tosecure the influence of his god
rifice of a child. In order that

arrh

ere y from chronic catarrh, ari bronchial tubes and a trouble h gave great anxiety to my as two brothers died from as two brothers died from bron-I tried many medicines, but I was at last induced to try s, and I am not the same man nes. My catarrh is cured, my well, and a dyspepsia trouble; he, have all disappeared." R M

ed up Feeling

ers I have been troubled with eable disease, catarrh. I took a with the very best results. It inned dropping in my throat, ling. It has also helped my en it for run down state of as a good medicine, the RS. 8. D.

arilla

gists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only & CO., Lowell, Mass,

ses One Dollar,

do more to parify the blood and cure chron-ic ill health than \$8 worth of any other get a box if they could not be had

E & CO.,

MARKET

r Works. s, Steam Pumps, Pipe

d Prices. VKLE & CO.

BOX 83, ATLANTA, GA

Area of the control o hain 64 links to said a along said right of the E. F. S. along said nks to the beginning, 7 perches, mais, machinery, tools, oliers, engines, copper perty of every kind, thated upon said land, being that now owned in its business.

ribation of proceeds of the sale.
FON M. HINKLE,
Commissioner of sald court.
ULIUS L. BROWN.
LEBOTT & SMITH,



NOT DELAY A DA

de Medical Clinte, (Am. Mr.

AN AWFUL STORY.

MAN-EATERS WITHIN TWO DAYS JOURNEY OF OUR COAST.

Little Children Sacrific d to the Voudoo Serpent-Go A Practice Terribly Prevalent and the Gov-ernm nt Apparently Helpless-The In-vestigation Suggested by a Resident.

From the New York World.

Some months ago the statement was made to the World by a reputable resident of Hayti that human sacrifices to the god Voudoo are of fre quent occurrence in that republic; that the practice is well known to the government and that the sacrifice is almost always followed by

a cannibal feast. The statement was at once so startling and apparently incredible that it could not be used before rigid investigation established its truth beyond question. Hayti is within 1,200 miles of the city of New York and within two days' sail of the American coast. The republic is as organized a government as is our own-with a president, cabinet and congress, a regular army and police, governors for the various districts, a judiciary, and magistrates for the towns.

It would appear from the testimony that while the government wishes to suppress the terrible practices, it is almost helpless in face of the very general worship of Voudoo by a considerable part of the Haytian people. Investigation by the World has shown that the statement is certainly true that the practice of human sergifices and of campibalism.

tice of human sacrifices and of caunibalism prevails extensively and almost openly in Hayti, but to just what extent it prevails the natural reticence of the government and police officials concerning it makes it impossible to

The gentlemen from whom the World obtained the first statement was connected with large business interests on the island. He objects to the publication of his name, because the revelation would not only greatly injure the business of those with whom he is con-nected, but might very likely put their lives

in serious danger.

"Last spring," he says, "I spent some weeks in Cape Haitien, one of the largest and most important cities in Hayti, and while there I met a number of Dennision. number of Dominican gentlemen, who, for va-rious reasons, had been compelled to spend s long time in the sister republic.

long time in the sister republic.

In April the workers on one of the coffee plantations near Le Cap intended having some kind of a demonstration in honorof one of their erstitious anniversaries, and my friend ned that, incidental to the Voudoo worship (which, by the way, unaccompanied by human sacrifices, no Haytian will denv, exists), there would be a human sacrifice. On the evening of April 19, 1886, he came to my house, where both of us dressed ourselves in the ordinary country workingman's costume, and then had our hands and faces well blacked by the negro who was to conduct us to the voudoo temple. THE VOUDOO "TEMPLE.

The negroes had constructed a rude, wooden shanty among the trees and where it could hardly be noticed by any casual passer by, if such there might be in that lonely quarter. Into this miserable hut we were ushered by our guide, who, to obtain admittance, uttered some signal words to the two brawny negroes who stood gnard at the entrance and who closely interrogated every person who entered. We were apparently a little late. In the single room there was a motley crowd of negroes room there was a motley crowd of negroes men and women—congregated around a wooden throne erected in the middle of the On this throne, arrayed in many colored long gowns and adorned with much tawdry finery, there sat on chairs draped with flaming red cloth a man and woman. They were the papaloi and mamaloi, or the priest and priestess of the order of the Voudoos. At their feet was the box which contained the holy serpent's which was being worshipped by this ungodly

As we entered the people were singing a chant—low and monotonous—and at a sign from our mentor we—my friend and I—joined

"When this chant had been finished there succeeded an interval of deathly quiet, during which the worshippers appeared to be engaged in prayer. Suddenly the silence was broken by the priest, who, with violent gestures, and almost shricking his words, harrangued his audience for ten or fifteen minutes. He told them there was but one thing to do by which they may hope to obtain spiritual as well as temporal reward—to adore the serpent and to obey implicitly and without questions its slight-

A weird dance followed, the people singing as theg danced, and gradually becoming almost delirious in their fervor. The place was soon in an awful tumult Some of the women, who especially seemed to have lost all control over themselves, even climbed up to the rafters, wiggling their bodies, hissing and trying in way to imitate the movements of the

"This ghastly dance was continued for two hours or more, when silence was again produced by the appearance from behind the red curtain of two men leading by the hands a little trembling negro boy in white robes. The child was led to the throne, and mounting it, he prostrated himself twice before the man and woman seated there. The Papaloi, holding both his hands over the boy's head, blessed him in the name of the sacred serpent, and then asked him in pompous language what he most desired THE SERPENT DANCE. him in pempous language what he most desired in the world. The little fellow, glancing up into the faces of his two conductors, replied (and the reply had evidently been taught him), That the object above all other objects in the world which I most desire is the possession of a

"Hardly had he spoken when, from the encuttained apartment came two womon leading a negro girl of four or five years, also dressed in the purest white. The second child was led to the throne and stood confronting the boy. Again the boy was asked what he most desired, and when he repeated his former answer both he and the girl were at once thrown down on their backs and bound hand and foot.

THE TERRIBLE ACT ACCOMPLISHED.

"A burly negro, knife in hand, separated himself from the crowd, who had been watching the many than the control of the cont ing the proceedings with breathless interest, and mounted the throne. Reaching the boy, he said something to the men, who, with their hands over his mouth, were trying to stop the hands over his mouth, were trying to stop the little fellow's cries, and they held their victim by the feet up in the air. With a single slash across the little throat the brutal executioner killed the child, and the others held him while his life blood gushed into the receptacle placed

"At that moment an involuntary exclamation of horror escaped me, and immediately all eye were turned towards me, looking with distrus and suspicion. The horrible proceedings on the throne were suspended and a hasty con sultation was held there among the people on it. Fearing for my life and obeying a sligh signal from my guide, I somehow got out of the door, mounted my horse and rode as hard as I could to the town. The worshippers evidently did not suspect I was a white man. They assumed, probably, that I was a novice and not yet hardened to the sight. At any rate, I was not pursued and my friend was not interfered with. He remained until the end, joined me that night, or rather morning, and told me that the little girl had been killed in the same manner as the boy and that then the bodies had been cut up, cooked and eaten by the wretches. The whole awful orgy was ended only when every person present had become helplessly intoxicated."

CORROBODATIVE FACTS.

The investigation into the truth of this gen-THE CHILD MURDER.

The investigation into the truth of this gentleman's statement that the practice has extensively prevailed in the island, revealed the following story. The facts are from the official report of the trial: In the latter part of December, 1863, under the reign of President Geffrard, a soldier—who in part, it would seem, owes his ultimate downfall to his manly attempts to wipe out this terrible stain upon his country—there liyed in the little town of Bizoton, a village near Port au-Prince, an idle, good-for-noth-COEROBORATIVE FACTS. lage near Port-au-Prince, an idle, good-for-noth-ing fellow called Congo Pelle. He was a mem-ber of the Voudoo society, and believing in the all-powerful serpent, he determined to secure the influence of his god by the sac-rifice of a child. In order that his sacrifice

would have the more effect Congo went to solicut the aid of his sister, a high priestess in the order, and between them they arranged the details of the ceremony, which was set down to occur upon the next New Year's day. Jeanne, Congo's sister, after her brother had left her, held a long consultation with Julien Nicolas and Floreal Apollon, two influential Papalois. They decided that a female child would be the most acceptable offering to the serpent, who, it is pepularly believed, believes the female soul to be purer and whiter than that of the male.

SELECTING THE VICTIM.

is pepularly believed, believes the female soul to be purer and whiter than that of the male.

SELECTING THE VICTIM.

A long list of little girls was consulted, but with fiendish forethought Jeanne suggested that the scarifice of one of Congo's own family would have more effect, as showing a greater sacrifice on Congo's part with the god whom he wished to propitiste. This woman then proposed that her ownsister's little 6 year Claircine be made the victim, and her proposal met with unanimous approval. Four days before the sacrifice was to be consummated, Jeanne went over to her sister's home, and on some pretext carried her off for a visit to Port-au-Prince, leaving the child at home under the care of her uncle, Congo. The two women had hardly left the house when Congo took his little niece over to the house of Floreal, who bound her arms, stiffed her cries with a gag and then, bound as she was, confined her in a stuffy hole under the altar in a voudoo temple. Here she was kept, without food or drink until the night of New Year's. Claireine's mother, on her discovery of her daughter's absence, made a little search, Congo having told her on her return home that the child had strayed away, but one of the papalois told her that Claireine was under the protection of the maitre d'eau, who would take great care of her, and she searched no further. When the time came for the sacrifice the child was taken out of her miserable pen and carried When the time came for the sacrifice the child was taken out of her miserable pen and carried to her aunt Jeanne's home. Here were assembled a group of youden Jeanne, catching coner aunt Jeanne's home. Here were astembled a group of voudoo. Jeanne, catching Claircine by the waist, threw her to the ground and held her in a vicious grip, while Floreal, with his brawny fingers clasped about her little throat, strangled her. The dead body was then hung feet in the air and Floreal, with a butcher's knife, cut off the head, the other wretches catching the blood in 1 ails as it poured from the headless trunk. The body was flayed, the flesh cut from the bones and placed in large bowls, the arms and legs and placed in large bowls, the arms and legs and placed in large bowls, the arms and legs placed entire upon wooden platters, and then the assemblage, bearing Claircine's head aloft at their head, marched in procession to Floreal's house, singing sacred songs as they went. Arriving there, all the preparations were made for the celebration of the grisly feast. Jeanne cooked the child's flesh, making a cannibal term and Floreit reads. stew, and Floreal made soup, flavored with yams, of the head.

THE WRETCHES BROUGHT TO TRIAL. THE WRETCHES BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

Confined in an adjoining room were a woman and young girl. The latter, as it was afterwards learned, was in the woman's keeping as an intended sacrifice, and through the crevice in the rough partition they were witnesses to the ghastly orgies which followed. The cooked flesh was handed around, every person present partaking of some of it, and the soup was eaten from a big earthen pot, each one helping himself or herself with a small tin dipper. The feast ever, drink was produced and the whole feast ever, drink was produced and the whole night was given up to drunkenness and de-

By a fortunate accident one of Geffrard's upright police officials had heard of Claireine's disappearance on the day before they strangled her, and at once instituted a vigorous search. The police found the temple at last, but too late. But they discovered the girl bound under the altar, and from information given by her, the officials went to Flored's house. Most of the altar, and from information given by her, the officials went to Floreal's house. Most of the cannibal crowd had departed, but eight of them, among whom were the principals, were still eating the flesh, and they were arrested. Six others were arrested, but as no evidence could be had against them they were discharged. During the trial the details were openly confessed by all the prisoners, and other details, showing how the Haytian country people were given over to Voodooism, were developed. The remains of the unfortunate Claireine were produced in court, and the Claireine were produced in court, and the woman Roseide, in particular, told how the child had been eaten, relating how she had eaten one of the hands.

FIGHT OF THE CRIMINALS SHOT TO DEATH.

The eight cannibals were senten sed to death, and a week later, February 13, 1864, the sentence was carried out in the presence of a tremenaous multitude. They were tied, two by
two, and, placed up in the public plaza, were
shot by the soldiers.

The investigation led to the discovery that
an English minister to Hayti, had made similar
charges in a book printed by him two years
and That the queen's government however.

ago. That the queen's government, however, reposes entire confidence in Sir Spenser is sufficiently shown by the fact that upon his return from Hayti, he was promoted to the higher po-sition of English minister to Mexico, where he still is. The following are extracts from his 'Hayti; or, the Black Republic:

book, "Hayti; or, the Black Republic:"
"During the reign of Emperor Soulouque an old negress was arrested for having performed a human sacrifice a little too openly for even Haytian stomachs. As she was being conducted to prison, the nature of her offense having been rapidly spread about, some one remarked that she would surely be shot. The old hag laughed in a villainous way and said to the foreigner who had made the remark: 'If I were but to beat the sacred drum not one from the emperor down but would follow me humthe emperor down but would follow me hum

"At about the same time, or at least under Salnave's reign, a French priest who had charge of the district of Arcahaie, and who had heard of but did not believe in the Voudoo worship, induced some of the same word by the nduced some of the members of his flock to take him to a meeting of the sect which was to be held in the open wood.

The priest's face, hands and body were black-

ened, and, dressed as an ordinary countryman, he took his place in the circle of votaries. There was a crowd. A white cock and spotless goat were killed, the blood being used to anoint the he took his place in the circle of votaries. There was a crowd. A white cock and spotless goat were killed, the blood being used to anoint the "faithful." After these sacrifices had been made the meeting seemed about to break up, when stdddenly a brawny negro, stripped to his waist, approached the queen, who presided, and asked that, as the last offering, the "goat without horns" should be sacrificed. Assent was immediate. A crowd of demons who had surrounded a temporary shed suddenly separated, and a little, big-eyed, scared child was revealed. The innocent little thing sat on a stone. Its hands and legs were tightly bound to its body, and to a rope which secured the ankles an ordinary pulley was attached. Through this ran a rope, one end of which was attached to the ceiling, the other in the hand of a second brawny brute. At a signal from the queen this man pulled the rope, and the helpless little child, its screams partially stifled by a dirty handkerchief tied across its mouth, swung feet foremost, head down into the air. The rope was fastened, the body hung in midair, and before the horrified priest could make an outcry the cruel knife of the barbarous executioner had pierced its tiny throat. Then the priest gave vent to an agonized scream and tried to save the victim, but his parishioners seized him and carried him bodily away. He tried to get the police to go back with him, but they absolutely refused to have anything to do with the case until the following day. And the next morning there was found the boiled skull of the child in the shed, and a little way off its bones were lying, and they showed every evidence of having been cooked. Scratches in the larger bones indicated that the cannibals had gnawed them as beasts would have done.

THE MUEDER OF A WOMAN.

"This other incident, which also occurred under Soulouque's reign, created a deal of excitement at the time it happened. A man, an intimate friend of the secretary of state, and his wife went out riding one day on the plains back of Port-au-Prince,

his wife went out riding one day on the plains back of Port-au-Prince, and while out in the his wife went out riding one day on the phoms back of Port-au-Prince, and while out in the wilderness the woman was taken suddenly sick. She and her husband determined to immediately return to the city, but while they were pursuing their necessarily forced journey a storm came up and they sought shelter in a lonely cabin, which they were delighted to find situated near their road. Two men and a woman, all negroes, were the sole occupants of the dwellings, and they received the travelers with every boisterous manifestation of hospitality. They were particularly affectionate in their conduct toward the lady, and when she became worse suggosted that her husband should ride over to the house of a doctor, which they said was near, and secure his assistance. The gentleman acted upon their advice, and receiving the fullest directions.

to find the doctor's house, he started out. He carried out his hospitable friends advice and utterly failed to find even a trace of human habitation. After spending a good deal of valuable time in looking around for the physician's house and in finding his way back to the cabin in which he had left his wife, this gentleman at last reached the arter wife. tleman at last reached the place only to be in-formed by the negroes that his wife, having grown tired of waiting for him, and, having recovered from her indisposition, had started out to find him. His suspicions aroused in a moment by this incredible tale, the unfortunate husband rode off to the nearest town in which there was a police garrison and sequing the husband rode off to the nearest town in which there was a police garrison and securing the services of half a dozen soldiers by promising them large rewards, returned to the negro cabin and arrested its three immates. They outly protested its three inmates. They loudly protested their innocence of any crime, but a search of the house resulted in the finding of the murdered woman's dismembered remains crammed in layers in a barrel stowed away in a corner under a pile of refuse. That the body was intended to be eaten was amply proved by the fact that between each layer of flesh thick layers of coarse salt had been spread and a species of pickling brine had been poured over all.

THE BEAT OF THE SACRED DRUM. Again, under the rule of Soulouque, in 1852, the foreign ministers made a great outcry against some recent flagrant cases of cannibalism, and the governor of Port-au-Prince made a raid upon several Voudoo temples in and near the city of Port-au-Prince and arrested sixty or coverny persons discovered eating human flesh. seventy persons discovered eating human flesh. Search was made of the various temples, and many packages of human flesh, salted and rolled up in leaves, were found. These packages, by order of the governor, were thrown into the sea, and the prisoners were brought before him for private examination. They openly declared that they were Voudoos, and that, further, almost every prominent family in the city was

most every prominent family in the city wrs represented by some member in the society. "If you want to try us," they said, "let us beat the sacred drum, and then try all who answer its holy summons, for they are Voudoos and dare not disobey the call. It Emperor Soulouque himself will come with the rest. In our society he is not better than the lowliest, and he who does not come when the drum is beaten dies, as sure as it is that he lives." An "examination" was all the trial these creatures had, and the case was conveniently disposed of. The authorities were apparently afraid to

Presecute it.

The World's first informant continues: "Instances of cannibalism are almost as numerous within the past two years as they have been every two years for the past century. It would be simply reiteration to tell of the cases. This one, however, occurred last spring: Senor Jose Garcia, a native of San Domingo, his wife and little three-year-old daughter went to live on a little three-year-old daughter went to live on a small coffee plantatiou near Cape Haitien. The mother had heard of the devilish tricks used by Voudoos to obtain victims for their ungedly rites, and she gnarded her little daughter with extaordinary care. Among the friends the family made in their new home was an old woman, who showed great affection for the child. One day Senora Garcia left her child in this old woman's care only for a few minutes. When she returned she found the old woman apparently asleep leaning against minutes. When she returned she found the old woman apparently asleep leaning against the house, and the child was gone. The woman said she knew nothing about it. A vigorous search for the missing little one was kept up for weeks, but no trace of it was ever found. The father became crazy, and is now wandering about the country looking for his little dengher."

"The means adopted by the cannibals to obtain child victims are many. Some of the Vou-doo priests employ men to lounge about lonely houses, to lie in wait for children of the family or children of visitors to the family, in order to carry them off to their deaths. Others use their knowledge of herbs to obtain children. Children have been snatched from the arms of their nurses and carried off, and during the midwinter celebrations lots are cast among the Vondoos to select agents who are to obtain children. The person thus selected is bound to produce a victim within a certain time, else he himself is sacrificed, and on several occasions these 'unlucky' agents, having been unsuccess-ful in finding any others, have offered their own children to the god and have assisted in the cating of their bodies afterwards." WHAT VOUDOO WORSHIP IS.

Sir Spencer St. John gives a very spirited description of Voudoo worship in Hayti. "Ac-cording to the true secretaries of the Voudoos," he says, "who maintain its principles and obey its rules, 'Voudoo' signifies an all-powerful and supernatural being, on whom depends all the events which take place in the world. This being is the non-venomous serpent—one so common in Hayti—and it is under its auspices that all those assemble who profess this doctrine.
Acquaintance with the past, knowledge of the
present, prescience of the future, all appertain
to this serpent, that only consents, howhis will through the organ of a grand priest, whom the secretaries elect, and still more by that of the negress, whom the love of the latter had raised to the rank of high priest-ess. These two delegates, who declare themess. These two delegates, who declare themselves inspired by their god, or in whom the gift of inspiration is really manifested in the opinion of their followers, bear the pompous names of 'King' and 'Queen,' or the despotic ones of 'Master' or Mistress,' or the touching titles of 'Papa' and 'Mama.' They are during their whole lives the chiefs of the great family of the Voudoso, and they have a right to the unlimited respect of those who compose it.

The temples of the voudoo are generally small, unpretentious wooden buildings—called by the natives. Humfort—and are scattered generally

natives Humfort—and are scattered generally throughout the interior of Hayti. Some of them are most incongruous in their interior ecorations, and one situated a little distance decorations, and one situated a little distance back of Heaux du Cap, was profusely decorated with illustrations from colored weekly pamphlets, interspersed with gaudy chromoic pictures of various saints.

what hayri is.

What hayri is.

Hayti is not in Central Africa, as the practices related in this article would seem to indicate. It is not a heaven-lost country, but rich, fertile, and at times has been even powerful. It is inhabited by a miltion and a half people, here several important cities in which large

It is inhabited by a miltion and a half people, has several important cities, in which large business interests are centered, and is ruled by a man who spent eighteen years of his life in the most civilized capital of Europe.

The country is prolific and extremely susceptible to agricultural improvement, and is altogether one of the fairest demesnes on earth. Its people are divided into blacks, maroons, negroes and mulattoes.

Apart from the coast cities, there are no towns of any importance in Hayti. In the mountainous interior, civilization does not exist to any very great extent, and it is mainly in the interior that the practice of cannibalism is carried on. carried on.

Oh. What an Awful Breath. There is nothing more healthful than onions.

The trouble is that persons are afraid to eat them because they make the breath unfragrant. But there is a less fragrant breath than that freighted with onions. We mean the breath of a person with a foul stomach. Take him away! we inwardly cry when he whispers in our ear. Do see that your breath is pure. Take a few Brandreth's Pills and regulate your liver, stomach and bowels and your breath will be sweet.

JOHN RYAN

Has increased his Carpet department to ten times its former size, and now shows more Carpets than all the other houses put together. He guarantees to sell you Carpets at exactly the prices his competitors pay for them east.

THE LEGISLATURE.

YESTERDAYS SESSION OF THE SEN-ATE AND HOUSE

iess in the Senate-Appointments Confirmed, Including Hon. I. N. Trammell *s Bailroad Com-missioner—A Dull Day in the House— Bills on Taird Reading—Bio., Etc.

The senate was called to order by President Davidson, and prayer was offered by Rev. John ones, D. D., chaplain.

After the reading of the journal Mr. De Jarnette, chairman of the committee on the part of the senate to visit the academy for the blind, made an exhaustive report containing commendations and recommendations. The committee recommended that \$15,000 for annual mainten-

ance be appropriated.

Mr. Favor, chairman of the committee on the lunatic asylum, reported upon the recent visit by the joint committee to the asylum, making certain recommendations and speaking in highest terms of Dr. Pewell, superintendent of the nstitution.

On motion of Mr. De Jarnette, 200 copies of these reports were ordered printed for the use Mr. Hawkes, as chairman pro tem of the gen-

eral judiciary committee, reported in favor of the passage of the following bills: To allow a person charged with crime to tes

tify upon his trial. To allow wills made by persons living out of Georgia and owning property in this state, to be probated in any county of Georgia under certain conditions

The committee also recommended that the bill providing for the relief of persons who have lost goods by burglary, larceny, theft, etc., do not pass.

Also that the bill providing for registration in Clinch county be referred to the special udiciary commit

Upon the call of the roll for new business he following was introduced:
By Mr. Lewis—A bill to amend the registra-

By Mr. Lewis—A bill to amend the registra-tion law of Greene county."

By Mr. Atwood—A bill to incorporate the Deep Water Railroad company.

Lir. Pringle moved to take up his bill providing for the teaching of physiology and hygiene in the public schools with special reference to the effect of alcoholic drinks and opiates upon the human system. The bill was read the third time, together with a number of me-morials from the Women's Christian Temperance union. On motion of Mr. Pringle, it was recommitted to the committee on education to consider and perfect certain proposed amend-

ments.
At 11:20 the senate went into executive sessiou to consider a sealed communication from the governor. The session lasted until 1:15, when the deors were again opened and adjournment was voted until today at 10 o'clock a. m.
APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.
In executive session the following appoint-

Here executive session the following appointments were confirmed:

Hon. William H. Fish to be judge of the county court of Macon county for four years, from May 28, 1887.

Hon. H. W. Baldwin to be judge of county court of Morgan county for four years from March 22, 1888.

William R. Mustin, to be solicitor of county court of Morgan county for court of Morgan county for county for court of Morgan county for court of Morgan county for county county for county co

county court of Morgan county for four years from February 24, 1888. L. N. Trammell to be railroad commissioner for six years from October 15, 1887.

The House.

The proceedings of the house were begun at the usual hour, Speaker Little in the chair. After the reading of the journal, Mr. Gibson, of Glasscock, moved to reconsider paragruph of Glasscock, moved to reconsider paragraph 24, section 2, of the general tax bill, so at to offer an amendment exempting blind persons from the taxes designated in paragraph 6, 7, 8 and 11. The motion was carried

THE SPECIAL ORDER.
On motion of Mr. Gordon, of Chatham, the special order, which was the consideration of the general tax bill, was postponed until this morning immediately after the reading of the journal LOCAL BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The reading of local bills the third time was lowing were read and disposed of:

By Mr. Chappell of Muscogee—A bill to amend the act incorporating the Georgia Home Insurance company, of Columbus. Passed.

By Mr. Holleman of Taylor—A bill to repeal the act establishing a board of commissi roads and revenues for Taylor county.

By Mr. Morgan of Pulaski—A bill to estab-lish a board of commissioners of roads and rev-enues for Pulaski county. Passed. By Mr. Coggins of Banks—A bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within three miles of any church or incorporated school in this state situ-ated without the limits of an incorporated town Mr. Gardner, of Pike, opposed the bill, on the ground that it would practically make prohibition prevail all over the state. He said that the bill

would also place the sale of liquor in a few hands, thus creating a monopoly and providing a greater amount of mean whisky. He was in favor of the the bill for Banks county, but was opposed to it for the entire state. He thought the prohibitionists had already obtained all they uld obtain.

should obtain.

Mr. Chappell, of Muscogee, made the point that the bill was general in character, and moved to table it. The motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. Chappell, it was resolved that no motion to suspend the rules or to give unanimous consent for the reading of a bill should be put until the cantion of the bill was should be put until the caption of the bill was

By Mr. Weil of Fulton—A bill to incorporate the Capital City Land and Improvement Company of Fulton county. Passed.

By Mr. Weil of Fulton—A bill to incorporate the Company of Fulton—A bill to incorporate.

By Mr. Weil of Fulton—A bill to incorporate the Commercial Bank of Atlanta. Passed.

By Mr. Weil of Fulton—A bill to amend the charter of the city of Atlanta so that business of the city pending in the courts may be speeded, and for other purposes. The bill was tabled on account of the absence of proper proofs.

tabled on account of the absence of proper proofs.

By Mr. Howell of Fulton—A bill te amend the act incorporating the Atlanta Loan and Banking Company. Passed.

By Mr. Brown of Henry—A bill to amend the acts incorporating the town of McDonough, in Henry county. Passed.

By Mr. Williams of Jackson—A bill to relieve A. H. Pendergrast and D. L. Hancock, securities on the bond of John Pendergrast. Passed.

Passed.

By Mr. Felton of Macon—A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Marshallville, in Macon county. Passed.

By Mr. Chappell of Muscogee—A bill to amend the act incorporating the Eagle and Phenix manufacturing company of Columbus.

By Mr. Watts of Stewart—A bill to incorporate the Bank of Stewart county, of the town of Lumpkin. Passed.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS. MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The speaker announced the following as the house members of the joint committee to investigate the state of business and report what bills should pass before a recess is taken: Messrs. Black, Olive, Simmons, Chappell and Harrell, of Webster.

Mr. Felton, of Bartow, submitted the report of the committee appointed to visit the lunatic asylum. It was complimentary in tone. Two hundred copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the house.

The house adjourned at 1 o'clock.

The house adjourned at 1 o'clock.

Genesal Assembly Notes. The Hon. A. S. Clay, of the county of Cobb, speaker pro tem of the house, bears the given and Christian names of two of America's most illustrious tatesmen, viz.: Hon. Alexander H. Stepheas, "the great commoner," and Henry Clay, "the sage of Ashland."

of Ashland."

Hon. John S. Reid, of Putnam county, has the honor to represent one of the best counties in the state, noted for the integrity, intelligence and wealth of its citizens, and his county is most brilliantly represented and honored in its choice. Of the subject of this sketch, Mr. Reid is descended from some of his native county's best blood, and possesses eminently all the attributes of a gentleman and proves a faithful representative of his follow citizens. Hy avocation he is a planter, and a successful one He is his high esteemed by all classes of his constituents and no member of the general assembly enjoys in a greater degree the confidence of his peoposition.

ple. He is a member of several of the most impor-tant committees of the house

Madison county, "the free state," thus historically name because of the Independence and integrity of its citizenship, is well represented in Hon. Julius A. Green, who is now serving his second term in the house of representative. Mr. Green is extremely genial in his deportment, courteous in manners and watchful of the integrets of the citizens of the "free state of Madison." He lie is a native of the county of Franklin and is well liked all over northeast Georgia.

well liked all over northeast Georgia.

Hon. J. R. Lumsden, of White county, who on yesterday offered the resolution providing for a night session for the purpose of reading bills first and second times, is serving his first term in the house of representatives. He is a young man of firm, practical sense. Although without experience in law-making, he possesses an accurate knowledge of such legislation as is needed for northeastern Georgia, and will with energy advocate all measures that will originate in his branch of the general assembly conducing to the interests of his immediate constituency and the whole people of Georgia. He is a native of White county, and resides in the beautiful and picturesque valley of Nacpochee. The bouse finance committee had two mee

ings yesterday, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. At the morning meeting, the committee voted to recommend the passage of a bill by Mr. Moye, of Washington, repealing the act establishing the school of technology. At the afternoon meeting, the committee reconsidered its action. The bill will be discussed at today's meeting In the matter of the rate for general taxation, the committee agreed to recommend that it be reduced from two and eighty one-hundredths to two and sixty one-hundredths mills.

Card from Mr. Wilson.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Atlanta, Ga. HOUSE OF REPERSENTATIVES, Atlanta, Ga., December 9, 1886.—Editors Constitution: 1 read in your issue of today that I enjoy the distinction of having had a true bill found against me a few days ago for carrying a concealed weapon on election day. Camden superior court met a few days ago while I was in Atlanta, more than three hundred miles away. Therefore, if the court has taken action and found a true bill it was an exparte action, and I am not yet legally aware of the fact. If it is true, this is not the first time my enemies have misled Camden's grand jury and caused a bill to be found against me. But the investigation yet to be made will give the public the truth of the matter. A. Wilson, Representative of Camden county.

"Rough on Catarrh"

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ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD. From M'tgo'ery* 2 15 am | To M'tgo'ery...... 1 20 per " LaGrange.... 5 06 per " Mt'go'ery..... 1 25 pm | To M'tgo'ery..... 12 20 am

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LOST-A MASTIFF DOG FROM 265 WASHING-ton st. Finder will please return and geta re-ward. Age of dog about fifteen months. BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE-THE COTTAGE, BAR AND BIL OR SALE—THE COTTAGE, BAR AND BILL I liard saloon, the most popular and best bar in the city. Has rent of building, including upper rooms, paid four mouths in advance. Also year's license paid; will sell stock of liquors and clears, which is large license, advanced rent and all fixt-ures, for \$6,000. Full particulars and reasons for selling will be promptly given by addressing the St. Augustine Land Co., St. Augustine, Fla.

FOR CORONER. A. F. LEE, one of the oldest and best known elt-sens of Atlanta, announces to his many friends bat he is a candidate for Coroner.

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a book of fifty notes. These forms of notes are prenounced the best in existence, and we have letters
stating that they bring the money when other
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WE SEND BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID, TO ANY address, the simplest and best forms of blank deeds, blank mortgages, and blank boulds for title upon receipt of sixty cents per quire.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED RURRY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT \$1.00 PER MONTH, \$2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR. THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS

LEADING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES. ADVERTISING BATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS BOLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABE TO

THE CONSTITUTION. Atlanta, Ga. I. J. FLYNN, General Eastern Agent. 23 Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER, 10, 1886.

INDICATIONS for Atlanta, taken at 1 o'clock a. m: Light rain; slight changes in BLUB temerature. Georgia, Florida, RED. Alabama and Tennessee, light rains; northeasterly to easterly and southeasterly winds; slightly

It is almost certain that by the middle of next summer the seventeen black-belt counties in Alabama will be as dry as prohibition can make them. The cross-roads groceries are the sources of great crime and turbulence and the people want to get rid of them.

CAPTAIN BEN TILLMAN, "the Farmers" Moses," does not seem to be swaying the course of legislation in South Carolina, notwithstanding the fact that he is a daily visitor in the legislative halls. Thus far none of his economical measures have passed.

THE Augusta Chronicle, which is constantly extending its field of usefulness, has established a bureau in Charleston and placed it in charge of Mr. J. L. Daley, an experienced and capable journalist. Chronicle is to be congratulated upon this new evidence of its enterprise.

THE conference committee of the house and senate, in charge of the disputed points between the Cullom and the Reagan interstate commerce bills, have agreed upon a report. To this report the authors of the bills give their acquiescence. From this it is be lieved that the bill will pass before the holiday adjournment.

Livingston Again Supplemented.

The disclosures last night before the railroad committee about the conduct of L. F. Livingston, late president of the Macon and Covington railroad, shows he has been "supplemented" again. Major Hanson, in his speech, showed beyond doubt that Livingston procured for the Macon and Covington railroad the interest of four of the charter members of the Tharpe charter, there being seven. He received thirty-five hundred dollars for it, and as far as is known the charter members did not get a cent. He duly trans ferred these interests in July, 1885, and in October afterwards transferred the same interest to other par-This shows conclusively that Colonel Livingston is developing. He has certo a boo progressed since the last time we were d his career as a thirty-dollar man.

The Tariff and Other Things.

We took occasion a few days ago, in dis cussing the probable effect of criticisms on the various policies of the president-civil service reform, the silver question and the like—to use these words: "The continued continued development of the south—the | England belonged to the same class, and it ent of northern capital in this section. We will say to Mr. Watterson in passing that these facts are of more importance to the south than any policy for or against civil service reform. A free trader, of course, may not be inclined to view the situation in this light, but this is certainly the light in which to view it. The development of the resources of the south, and the investment of northern capital, are of a great deal more importance to our people than the controversy over the civil service policy of the democratic administration. The southern democrats cannot help but remember that the caution and conservatism of the president have given the capitalists of the north confidence in the southern invest-

Quoting this for purposes of comment, the Courier-Journal suggests that there is some confusion of ideas in it. Our contemporary says that "if the sole end and aim of government were the development of the south, the shortest cut to its realization would the obliteration of the tariff," and it adds that "the effect of the complete overthrow of protection duties would be to force the looms and mills of New England and the furnaces and foundries of Pennsylvania southward into Georgia, East Tennessee and Alabama." This is the view of Mr. Watterson, and it is characteristic. But might it not happen that the "obliteration" spoken of would not only destroy the industries of New England and Pennsylvania, but prove disastrous to the growing industries of the south? It is true that protection has been the means of building up competition in native industry, and it is also true that the industries of the south are, for the most part, in an experimental stage, but we do not believe that it is either the policy or the desire of the south to obliterate the industries of New England and Pennsylvania. There is room in this great country for the industries of all sections. Moreover, the policy which the Courier-Journal confesses would obliterate the industries of one section, would finally result in the obliteration of the industries o all sections. The south has advantages, but those advantages would disappear in the fice of free trade. The Conrier-Journal

continues its comments as follows: We fall to conceive in what way the discussion of the civil service has any relation to questions of this character and category, or how the conservatism of the president (whatever that may really mean) has operated for or against the material interests of the south, except as it has, in a general way, operated upon the country at large. Let us way, operated upon the country at large. Let utiliustrate. Our friend of Atlanta says in one sentence: "The continued success of the democratiparty means the continued development of the couth," and in the next sentence it shies a pebble at the Courier-Journal, which it calls "a free-trader." Now, the Courier-Journal is not in advance of the democratic party, as declared by the partional administration and the courier for the demonstatic party, as declared by the national ad ministration and three-fourths of the democrati-members of the national congress, as to the revis-ion and reduction of the tariff, whilst Thr. Cobstra-torion supports Mr. Randalli, who has twice acted with the republicans to defeat the democratic party's purpose to revise and reduce the tariff, and who, on that question, is as good a republican as if. Keller, and much more effective. In view of this fact, how can our deorgia: friend think that "the continued success of the democratic party.

reans the continued development of the south? Such an expression of opinion from the Courier-Journal would be consistent and logical, because we are in favor of the revenue reform policy of the democratic party. But how can The Constitution, which is against it and in favor of the republicant tariff policy, say so? Buth of us cannot be right in so wide a difference on so great question.

The difficulty with our extermed Kentucky.

The difficulty with our esteemed Kentucky contemporary is a certain facility of expression that would prove fatal in any other climate but that of Kentucky. The Courier-Journal says it is not in advance of the democratic party on the tariff question, but it seems to forget that the democratic party made a declaration of principles at Chicago which Mr. Morrison and Mr. Watterson have persistently refused to stand on. They stand on one end of the plank, but the other they leave sticking in the air. The end of the plank on which they stand declares that the tariff must be reduced. The end which they leave in the air declares that the reduction must be limited by the difference that exists between the wages of American workingmen and those of foreign workingmen. Mr. Kelley is an out-and-out war-tariff man. THE CONSTITUTION and Mri Randall stand squarely on the democratic platform, which in favoring a reduction of the tariff, limits that reduction within reasonable bounds.

So much for the tariff. "But why," says the Courier-Journal, 'should we not freely discuss all passing policies of presidents and parties, including with the rest the civil service?" There is no reason that we know of why such a discussion should not proceed. We have said as much to the New York Star, which has assumed an offensive personal attitude toward Mr. Watterson. A full and fair discussion of civil service reform is not calculated to harm but to help the democratic party. We do not agree with Mr. Cleveland as to the extreme importance of carrying out the sort of "reform" that keeps partisan republicans in office; we do not agree with him on the silver question. At the same time, we are quick o perceive that his administration is a practical and successful one. It has obliterated sectionalism: it has opened the eves of the north that the democratic party may safely be intrusted to carry on the government, and it has been the means of turning the attention of northern capitalists to the south as a field of investment.

A Bull'in a China Shop. In spite of every precaution a bull will occasionally get into the best regulated china

Some time ago a drummer for a wholesale liquor house was taken for a prominent temperance man and called upon to address a prohibition meeting in Baltimore. He made a good speech, but wound up by extolling the particular brand of whisky sold by his house. The infuriated audience made a dash at him, and he barely escaped with his life. An incident fully as ludicrous occurred a week or so ago in Manchester, England. At a big meeting of the Church of England Temperance society Bishop Moorhouse was called upon for a speech. The bishop said that many years ago he signed a conditional pledge. He went on very well until the close of the second year when he broke down entirely. His doctor told him that he would either have to give up half his work or take some light stimulant with his meals. It was ridiculous to think of giving up half his work, so he returned to his stimulant and never had his bad symptoms again. The bishop went on to say that he was one of the thousands who had not the power of easily digesting great masses of food, and could not engage in active mental labor without ner

commit suicide or give up half their work. In this paralyzing style the amiable bishop rattled on, apparently unconscious of the fact that he had a chilly spell over the meeting. the conclusion of the address the disappointed and wrathy members of the Church of England Temperance society got into their overcoats and gum shoes and meandered out of the hall literally choking with righteous indignation. The bull in the china shop had

yous excitement. Thousands of men doing

the greater part of the intellectual work of

put in his work.

Boston in a Good Humor. In an extended series of war lectures, de livered in Boston during the present year, several confederate generals and colone have borne a conspicuous part. The lectures delivered by the confederates seem to have been as well received as any of the others.

One subject the Bostonians could not get enough of. This was Stonewall Jackson. There was something in that grim soldier so sublimely puritan that it went to the very core of the New England heart. So durin the season several of Jackson's old comrades have discussed and enlogized their great commander before thousands of applauding

Bostonians. Recently Colonel John S. Mosby visited Boston and lectured. Now, Mosby's methods during the war were well calculated to shock the average Bostonian. Yet there has been such a change in public sentiment that people not only flocked to hear the gallant veteran, but the men who wore the blue would not let him leave the city without a

Speaking of Mosby, the Boston Herald remarks: "What was unpleasant in the war may be forgotten, and what was extreme in the conduct of its participants on the other side may be forgiven." It is evident that the venerable puritan sister inclines to softer moods with advancing years. It is pleasant to see our old enemy falling in love with our confederate chieftains. Let the good work

go on. EDITOR Elder's Chicago magazine is out in an attack on Chicago editors. There will be no reply, for Chicago editors are very busy just

now settling the Bulgarian question. CONGRESS will be asked to pass a law con pelling barbers to keep their fingers warm. Thus another long felt want will be filled. "THE Melting of the Snow" would be a good

title for a sensational poem. THE Chicago Herald calls the editor of the New York World "a Gothamite." This is very vague. As a matter of fact, Mr. Pulitzer is a

member of St. Louis society. It is said that Mr. Morrison is making ar rangements to introduce another tariff bill. We move and second that the democratic platform be read on the floor of the house,

SECRETARY MANNING says that the free coin age of silver would drive gold out of the coun try. This is a new theory. We have been told that the silver dellar, being cheaper, than the geld dellar, would drive gold out of the country. This prediction failed, and now we are told that to make silver bullion equal in value to gold bullion will drive gold out of the country. Verily, we are pestered with theory.

THE St. Louis Republican announces that 'Mr. Goodykoontz was born in Caledonia, Washington county." As this fact appears to be of some importance in St. Louis, we don't mind mentioning it here.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

THE will of Charles Francis Adams was admitted to probate in Boston a day or two ago. With the exception of a boquest to the Unitarian church at Quincy, his estate, estimated at \$1,250,000, is divided among his family.

WHEN Marie-Rose Mapleson appeared at Glasgow as Elsa, in "Lohengrin," one thousand university students marched to the opera house in a body, took possession of the galleries, and after the opera presented to the singer a diamond-set locket and chain and themselves dragged her carriage to her hotel.

In 1852 Samuel Baker, of Wheeling, West Virginia, bet \$10 with a friend that he (Baker) would live thirty-four years. The money was placed in a bank, and on the 5th Samuel walked down and drew it out, with interest. The other party and his entire family of five were all dead.

ROBERT MORGAN, police commissioner of Cincinnati, who inaugurated a crusade against the gamblers in that city a few months ago, has been compelled by the gamblers to resign his position. They refused to use the cards manufactured by the firm of which he was a member, and ordered a general boycott of them all over the country. The result has been disastrous to the firm.

DR. W. A. HAMMOND tells a Washington and adds: "You see those piles of manuscript of those shelves? There are four novels finished ready for the press and two begun. I have already published three. I attend to mypatients and write novels in the off hours—generally at night."

THERE has been talk of a wedding between the Princess Louise of Wales and the duke of Augusteburg, nephew of Prince Christian and broth-

gustenburg, nephew of Prince Christian and broth William of Prussia. He is a cleve young man, age twenty-three, and is an exception the rule of German princes who have marri into the British royal family, in that he has large estates in Silesia and an income from the Germ

"Young man," said the stern parent to the TOUNG man, said the stern parent to the applicant for his daughter's hand, "are you sure you can support a family?" "I—I wasn't m—making any calculations on that," stammered the young man; "I only want the girl, you know."—Pitts burg Dispatch.

American Fables.

money among his Customers."

From the Detroit Free Press. The third and the baker.

A Third who had stolen a sum of money from a Baker sought to excuse his conduct to the Judge by charging the Baker with selling short Loaves.

"But to prove your own Philanthropy," replied the Judge, "you should have distributed this stolen money arough his Customers."

MORAL. The Thief's Lawyer, however, made such a Tean ful appeal to the Jury that they cleared him of the

THE PEASANT AND THE BOBBER

A Peasant who was passing along a Highway was stopped by a Robber, who Demanded his money of his Life.
"I yield up my Treasure without a Struggle," replied the Peasant, "and in Return I desire the

pried the Peasant, "and in Return 1 desire the Privilege of telling you a Story."

He was told to go ahead, and the Robber was Detained by his Narrative until some Traveler happened along and Captured him and Restered

This is a Hint to Detectives on How to Capture

THE OWL AND THE BIRDS. A Robin and a Blackbird got into a Dispute one day as to whether the Beetle was more Nutritious than the Grasshopper, and the Question was so Hotly Discussed that the Wrens, Martins, Blackwl, and the Parrot stated the case to him in a

very Lawyer-Like Fashion.
"Ladies and Gentlemen," said the Owl when
both sides of the case had been presented, "I will
take the Case under Advisement and render a Deision in Due time.' cision in Due time."

Forever after when Appealed to for his Decision he Preserved utter Silence, and the Beetle Faction and the Grasshopper Faction still meet to remark:

"Isn't it Wonderful how Wise a Bird the Owl is!"

Mrs. Logan's Cranky Callers. . People so prominent, and at the same time so accessible, as General and Mrs. Logan, receive a

great many callers. They probably see more of the class denominated "crank" than any other persons in public life. One day last week a tall, well dressed gentleman called at their house on Thirteenth street. Mrs. Logan greeted him pleasantly, and told him the general would be home soon! They chatted pleasantly for a few moments, when the stranger suddenly said: "Mrs. Logan, do you know who I am?" Mrs. Logan, do you know who I am?" Mrs. Logan replied that she did not, but supposed he was an old friend of the general's, whom she might have casually met and forgotten. "No, madune, I am not," said he, solemnly, and with a majestic wave of the hand, "I am Jesus Christ."

Christ."

Mrs. Logan did not lose her self-possession. She quietly rang for a servant and gave him some instructions in an undertone. She then continued her conversation with the stranger until a policeman arrived and marched him off to the station-

During General Legan's recent absence in the west a letter arrived bearing a New York post mark. Mrs. Logan opened the letter. The write began by asking the general if he remembered a certain purchase of land the two had made jointly

certain purchase of land the two had made jointly in Texas during the war. He proceeded to say that the lands had become immensely valuable, and that they were both millionaires.

"Mr. heart leaped into my mouth," said Mrs. Logan, who tells the story, "and I had already begun to revel in the anticipation of great riches when the language became incoherent and the letter finally closed in a series of fantastic scribbling. I know closed in a series of fantastic scribbling. I knew then that our correspondent was another of the genus crank, and so I laid the letter away, togethe ith my dream of wealth, for the general and m

Is Our Climate Changing?

to read over at our leisure."

n the Cincinnati Times-Star. Advocates of the theory that the earth Advocates of the theory that the earth is gradually changing its axis will no doubt avail themselves of the proof which the present state of the weather in the semi-tropical clime furnishes. Sixteen inches of snow at the consumptive's Mecca in North Carolina, street can blockaded in Virginia, and Knoxville, Tenn., almost buried under body of the beautiful, the depth of which is body of the beautiril, the depth of which is reckoned by the yard, all suggest a movement northward rather than in the opposite direction is she search for quarters of coinfart during the winter. If bizzards are to blow the equator out of the then indeed will a residence at the poles be the proper caper for the thinly clad. Southerner, who came north last winter to get warm are likely to have a similar experience again before cotton planting season sets in. planting season sets in.

Potatoes Cause Catarrh-A Cure.

or, Keith, in Health and Home Perhaps a word may be added as to the great prevalence of that very common disease catarrh. It a person is a daily user of potatoes the body be-comes after a while saturated, so to speak, with an excess of starch. In this condition the person eats more potatoes and has a still further excess of starch. He or she overflows with starch, and com-ing through the throat or nose be calls it catarrh. To cure this catarrhal condition is very easy. Stop eating the potatoes and drink a glass of warm less onade every night.

He Wanted Full Credit.

Frem the Boston Record. A benevolent young lady, who had for long time sought to convey some lasting moral lessons to young boys at the north end who had been gathered into her class, while conversing with one of the youngsters recently, referred to the death of his brother, when he spoke up in a tone expressive of pride and gratification: "Oh, that ain't ail the dead I got; I had 'nother brother die awhile ago."

A Long Head. From Life. Mrs. Greene: "Timothy what have you done with the letter that was lying on the bureau?"
Timothy: "I put it into the letter box, ma'am."
Mrs. 6.: "Ohl provoking! Didn't you we there was no address on the envelope?" Timothy: "Yes, ma'am, but I thought yet didn't want nobody to know who you was writin' to."

THE SALVATION TOUGHS. How General Booth and His Soldiers Pight

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Suddenly every one stood up on the chairs and deafening cheers resounded through the rink. Everyone yelled and deneral Booth walked up the sisle escorted by Commissioner Frank Smith, commanding the United States forces. The charlots rolled in a higher key and the tamborines, drums and feet lent vigor to the welcoming din. The general was wrapped in an American flag, which he took and waved above his head. Captain Billy Walsh then danced to the front picking a banjo. He had his cost off and worked upon the bosom of his red shirt was the legend: "Jesus calls you." A red leather belt was labelled "Eternity" and on his back in bold letters were the words "A burning hell awaits the careless." He From the Brooklyn Eagle. "Eternity" and on his back in bold letters were the words "A burning hell awaits the careless." He cavorted grotesquely about and said; "When the Lord converted me he converted my banjo and I told him I never would play on any but a conse-crated hanjo. This banjo was once as bad as me, but listen how good it is now." Then he started me of "Captain Jinks" singing as follows

At length I got a regular tough, Did drink and fight and cut up rough, And of the devil I've had enough And then I joined the army.

My mother's prayers had come to pass,
Had come to pass, had come to pass, All through a hallelujah lass That I heard speak in the army.

That I heard speak in the army.

Then Captain Dean said he had been a villain of the deepest dye. He had tried to drown his wite in England and had tried to poison her here, but he heard the drums of the army and followed the noise and left his evil ways. His wife appeared, a hearty woman about twice his size, and they related their experience to alleged music. experience to alleged music.

Dr. Justin D. Fulton arrived at this stage of the

proceedings, and amid repeated volleys introduce General Booth, who was received with nupre dented vigor. When the tumuit had partially toned down, the commander in chief stepped to the front of the stage. He was attired in a black Prince Albert coat and trousers, heavily braide and a red lersey with "Victory" across the front.

A pair of gold pincenez glasses hung from his neck, but he made no use of them save to hold them in his right hand when gasticulating. He is a grizzied veteran, and no picture that has ye appeared of him gives an adequate idea of his age appearance. He spread his feet apart until nearly a vard senarated them, threw back his head and i a mild, persuasive voice began his remarks. His pronunciation was round and smooth, grammatical errors were absent, and altogether he formed a marked contrast to the speakers who had preceded him. As he progressed his voice rose until it rat-tled through the vast building like the roll of tled through the vast building like the roll o many drums. He emphasized his those important statements by popping his fist and hand with a noise, like a torpedo. He only made a preliminary speech, making no reference to the army, but saying all his thunder for the sticeeding meetings. He said: "There are 1,500, 000,000 people in the world, and yet after two thou sand years of Christianity 871,000,000 worship idols 173,000,000 are Mohammedans, and there are two thirds who have not been moved by Christ, tho he died for them all. There are 85,000,000 in the Greek church, 8,000,000 Jews, 124,000,000 Roms Catholics, and only 135,000,000 Protestants. If this is all Protestantism can do in 2,000 years, it is time for such a radical change of method as I have in augurated. There are 70,000 abandoned women in London, and as they only live six year every six years there are 70,000 new ones. these, see the drunkards and criminals. They will not come to the churches so we go to them. You may call me a fool but I don't think I am one. like that phrase, "Living in the presence of God," that is feeling in confidence with the Lord. I be lieve in all things good, and I believe God is gon to take up a collection here in Brooklyn. Not money alone, but of people, their whole bodies and souls. You have taken things out of his collection; now return the equivalent. He gave his life for you, now put yourself in the collection."

THE OIL PANIC.

Decline of Five Cents-Another Failur PITTSBURG, December 9.—The oil market took another tumble this morning and prices de-olined nearly five cents. There was no cause for the drop except the uncertain feeling prevailing which deters dealers from buying. The marke opened feverish at 70 cents and a general rush tunioad followed. There were no buyers, however and values slumped of their own weight to 65 cents when confidence was restored a little by a few pu chasers coming in and prices reacted to 68 cents a noon. Only one small failure was reported here this morning. The transactions at the exchang vesterday were 10,000,000 barrels.

After one o'clock the session was devoid of ex-citing features. The market became more suited and prices remained in the neighborhood of 68 for the balance of the day, closing steady at 68%. Shortly after the opening of the exchange this morning President Stephenson called the brokers away from the "bull ring," and in a little speech advised them not to get excited, but to keep quiet, to do as little trading as possible, to take no risks that could be avoided and above all not to sacrifee their oil. These remarks had an instant good effet in quieting the overstrained nerves of the brokers and also helped to steady the market which there after slowly recovered some of the ground lost in the thump during the first ten minutes.

THE MINING STOCKS.

Fluctuations of the Day on the San Fran-

cisco Exchange. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., December 9 .- Mining stocks were all lower this morning, Consolidate Virginia, the favorite, opening at \$38, a loss of \$ on last night, and under light sales went to \$3; on last right, and bluer light stress went to \$35, closing at \$32. Best and Beleher opened at \$12.50, and under heavy sales went to \$13, closing at \$14.82. Ophir also showed a great weakness, opening at \$16.50 and closing at \$10.75, a loss of \$5 on last night's close. Transactions in Savage were heavy, and stock dropped from \$13.25 to \$11, closing at \$3.05, the lowest price of the morning. Signs Newdo any the only one which showed any. Sierra Nevada was the only one which showed an strength, opening at \$8, an improvement of 25 cents, closing at \$7.75, at which it closed last night. The closing prices of the others were: Chollar, \$4.50; Crown Point, \$4.00; Gould and Curry, \$7.50; North cross, \$4; Mexico, \$5.25; Potosi, \$8.25; Utah, \$8.50 Yellow Jack, \$7.

Bishop McTyiere in Charleston.

From the Charleston, S. C., News and Courier.
The Rev. Bishop Holland Nimmons McTylere, of the Southern Methodist church, having finished with the work before the North feorgia conference at Augusta on Tuesday night, came to Charleston yesterday to spend a few days. He is a native of Barnwell county in this state, and as the associations of his child-hood were closely connected with Charleston, he naturally wished to run down and see how the city leoked after the earthwale. he naturally wished to run down and see how the city looked after the earthquake. The bishop is in excellent health, confesses to a weight of two hundred avoirdupois, and for a man of sixty-two years of age looks very young indeed. He will remain in the city until Fri-day morning as the guest of his old friend, Colonel J. B. Peck. He spent most of the day yesterday looking over the city, and remarked that he was very sorry that he was not here on August 31, having never "assisted at an earth-quake," as the French would say.

A Half Million Failure

BOSTON, December 9.—The old and well known boot and shoe house of Field, Thayer & Co., 178 Congress street, made an assignment this afternoon to J. Q. Henry, with liabilities estimated at \$600,000. About \$500,000 of this indebtedness is said to be held by banks and bankers, and the fall-wre is due to the unwillingness of these creditors to carry such a large amount of any firm's paper.

A Boston Failure.

BOSTON, December 9.-Field, Thayer & Co., dealers in boots and shoes, at No. 183 Congress street, are reported to have failed. The amount involved is not known, but it is supposed to be large, as the house is one of the largest in the trade

Real Estate Centrally Located. SENECA, S. C., December 9.—[Special.]—About four-fifths of the assets of Mr. W. H. Stanton consists of desirable real estate centrally located in Seneca. The cause of the failure was in not being able to realize on property. He did very little credit business.

Killed by the Cars. Pritsburg, December 9.—Four young peo-ple were walking on the track of the Pannsylva-nia railroad, at Braddock, Pa., last night, when a ast line train coming around a short-curve struck bers all. Two were killed instantly. The other wa were thrown clear off the track, but not seri-usly injured. CONSTITUTIONALS.

Pencil Paragraphs and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Run. Are the negroes advancing in civilization? This question which so often pushes itself to the front is one difficult to answer. To attend church gatherings and Sunday school assemblages, one would gather the impression that the race was making a marked improvement. And yet, when the best has been established, a doleful state of affairs must be acknowledged to exist.

A few years ago the writer had occasion to pas the summer in Beaufort. All around could be seen houses which gave evidence of the refinement of former days. The former owners however, were gone, and in their place Africa had estab-Weeds overrun the flower yards, windows and doors were either broken or unhinged, the walls were blackened, lumber partitions were torn away for firewood, and ruin ex-

In every room could be found a whole family of negroes. Old and young, black and copper colore and speckled, regardless of sex or relationship, all huddled together in one squirming mass. The visitor would be at a loss to know upon what these people subsisted. They worked but little, and nothing was in store. An evening on the beach explained the problem, 'At about five o'clock the black mass began to assemble. From houses, from among the forest inland, along the roads, in fact from the whole landward view, negroes of all sorts and sizes could be seen flocking to the water's edge, where they gathered up the shellfish, etc., such as

This scene, day in and day out, could be nessed, the only change being from one kind of fish to another, or from the water's edge to the woods or fields, according as fish or berries, or other products of nature, were most easily obtained. This absolute reliance upon nature and failure to work for a living was the first indication of a re lapse into barbarism. Recent events show that but little improvement has been made. when shielding some criminal from arrest. The other day a tragedy took place in York county

South Carolina, which illustrates the point. Great excitement prevails there over the brutal nurder of John Lee Good, a white boy twelve years old, the son of William Good, one of the eading farmers of that section, and a wholesale ynching of negroes is momentarily expected One evening last week, about sundown cries distress were heard in a cotton field adjoining Mr. Good's residence. A negro boy hastened in the direction of the ery, sollowed by Mrs. Good and ber little daughter. Proceeding they found John Lee lying in a water furrow in a senseless condition, his skull crushed, his knocked in and his body bruised. He was carried to the house and died at nine o'clock, never reco ering consciousness. The coroner instituted an in vestigation. Circumstances pointed to Mose Lips comb, Dan Roberts, Bailey Dowdell and Prin Thompson, all colored, as the guilty parties, and they were committed to jail. The theory of the investigation was that some of these negroe had been detected by the murdered boy in the act of stealing a basket of cotton from hi father's field, and to prevent detection they killed him, intending to throw his body into Broad river, only two hundred yards distant, but the were thwarted in this by the appearance of th people from the house.

The theory proved correct, for Print and Day have made a confession to the above effect, and also implicated Mose and Bailey as accessories They also say that there is a combination of about forty negroes in that neighborhood pledged that if either one is caught in the act of stealing, they are to kill the person so detecting them. This admis-sion has led to a large number of additional arests, and serious trouble is apprehended.

This disposition to shield each other in crime trong as it is in the cities, is iron-bound in rural communities, and the more negroes there are to gether the stronger is the feeling. Among the Georgia negroes there is a better feeling that there is among those in South Carolina, mainly because they are scattered among the white people and thus have a refining as well as a restraini fluence thrown ground them.

Yet, even in this state queer things take pla But the other day THE CONSTITUTION printed a remarkable story of conjuring from Stewart county. Remarkable as that story was it is eclipsed by an Georgia county. An old woman had pains in her foot, and imagined that she was conjured. A young doctor who had just moved into the neighborhood was called in, pretended that he had taken a rattlesnake from the diseased member, in order to humor the sufferer. She got well at once, and held a Vou doo dance. The strangest part is that on the follow ing Sunday the preacher told the incident, and de claring that "the deliverer" had come, devoted his whole sermon to a sulogy of the successful doo

STOCK LAW IN COLUMBIA. The House Committee on Agriculture

Consider Two Petitions. Mr. George A. Hill, a prominent citizen

Mr. George A. Hill, a prominent citizen of Columbia county, is in Atlanta for the purpose of opposing the bill to repeal the stock law so far as it applies to his county. He and Mr. McDaniel are the bearers of a petition, signed by two hundred representative citizens of Columbia county, making an exceedingly strong showing in favor of the continuance of the law. The following is the text of their petition:

"We, the undersigned citizens and free holders of the county of Columbia, are opposed to the repeal of the stock law for said county, respectfully present the following facts, showing why the law should not be repealed. That at an election held in 1783, a majority of the white voters of said county cast their ballots in favor of "no fence;" that the law has been in operation since the list of April. 1886, and fully five-sixths of the farmers in said county have no fences, except pasture fences, and it would be utterly impossible for the farmers to replace their fences, in time to protect their farms for theyear 1887; that fully one half of the land owners have not timber sufficient to replace their fences, and they never could replace the outside fences; that the majority of eitzens who favor the repeal are non-land owners and have little or no interest in the agricultural interest of Columbia county, many of said citizens who favor the repeal of the law making their support by cutting wood and crossites, and have no interest in farming whatever. A majority of agricultural people of said county favor the stock law, for the reasons stated above. It would roin the crop prospects in 1887 to repeal the law. Columbia county lines would be forced to expend a large sum and are not in a condition to do so."

A reporter of The Constitution had an interesting task with Mr. Hill and severed other reputable farmers of his county regarding the workings of the "no fence law." They expressed thouselves in the gride farmers of his county regarding the workings of the "no fence law." They expressed the and the contributed to

little or no land and who have very little interest in agriculture.

A numerously signed counter-petition has been submitted to the legislature, and this, together with the other, will be considered by the committee on agriculture, which holds a lefterial meeting this morning to afford both sides a hearing.

Mr. Harris, one of the representatives from Columbia country, who introduced the bill to repeal the stock law, is heartly opposed to the proposed change, and says he introduced the measure at the request of some of his constituents.

Bis Majesty's Vermin. Sam Jones's Omaha Sermon.

Over there in Scotland, where they raise sheep, to rub the insects off upon. Whenever you see a fellow rubbin' against bars, billiard tables and so forth, you may know he's got the devil's fleas on him and roull. him, and you'll never get him to quit it. A Flour Mill Boiler Explodes. CLEVELAND, O., December 9.—The boiler of

the Union flour mill, near canal, Fulton, Ohio, ex-ploded today, wrecking the building, killing the head miller, name unknown, and severely injuring everal other persons. Cheap Bates to Europe. New York, December 9.—The competition between steamship lines has again brought down smigrant passenger rates. The Guein, Inman and Cunard lines charge fifteen dollars, the National line thirteen. Other lines agents are awaiting instrucTHE NEW ROAD.

THE GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN ORGANIZED

peral Hoke Elected President—A Public Meeting in Athens, in Which Great Enthusiasm is Worked up—The Popular Peeting all Along the Proposed Line of Road, Etc., Etc.

ATHENS, Ga., December 9 .- [Special.] - This has been railroad day in Athens' and unless all signs melt, this section of Georgia will be hooked signs melt, this section of Georgia will be hooked into the Pennsylvania Central system in a short time. The incorporators met at the Commercial hotel. General R. T. Hoke, of North Curolina, presided. The charter was accepted as signed by the governor on the 7th inst. Atlanta sent in 316,700 subscription, and Athens \$13,000. General Hoke put in 510,000 cash, and Hoke Smith \$2,500 Subscription of one thousand in Athens were made scriptions of one thousand in Athens were made by Reaves, Cohen, O'Farrell, and Hodgson, F. P. Hinisey and Dr. Camak. There are seven of five hundred: Hodgson, Hunnicutt, Thomas, Harris, White, Childs and Moss. The charter requires twenty-five thousand to be paid in. There was nearly forty. The counties of Elbert, Clarke, Wilkes,

mearly forty. The counties of Elbert, Clarke, Wilkes, Walton, Oglethorpe and Fulton were represented. At half-past 2 this afternoon a meeting of frienda and incorporators was held in the council chamber. Mayor Fro Tem. Ed Smith presided, with Augustus L. Hull as secretary. Dr. Cariton welcomed the delegates to Athens. Speeches were made by Hoke Smith, Prince Hodgson, General Hoke, John Shannon of Elbert, James M. Smith of Oglethorpe, E. S. V. Eryant of Walton, E. T. Brown of Athens, and others.

Hoke Smith made a strong and lucid statement of the North Carolina system socking southern connection via Athens and attant. He believed the

of the North Carolina system socking conthern con-nection via Athens and Atlanta. He believed the road could be built at hist the cost of the Air Line, and that it passed through a better section than the Georgia railroad. There would be no con-struction company to steal the stock, and he be-lieved the road would pay five or ten per cent. Air they wanted was that the people should show their interest by making subscriptions and giving the right of way. The meeting was full of cuthusi-asm.

General Hoke was assured of a heavy support all General Hore was assured or a newly support an along the line.

Mr. Shannon, of Elbert, offered deeds to the right of way, land to build depots, and the chartered right of the old Petersburg and Elbert railroad. He said the road would pass through Atlanta, Athena and Elberton, and the greatest of these is Elberton. Mr. Bryant, of Walton, said his delegation had been sitting up with this railroad enterprise ever since they heard of it. They had borrowed clothes the come to advocate its coming by Logansville. since they heard of it. They had borrowed clones to come to advocate its coming by Logansville. This afternoon the stockholders met after the meeting adjourned, and 385 shares were represented. The charter was accepted and a board of directors chosen by ballot as follows: R. F. Hoke, North Carolina; L. W. Perrien, Abeville; A. Hull, A. Hodgson, Athens; R. J. Lowry, C. A. Collier, Hoke Smith, Atlanta. The board of directors them met and elected General. Hoke president, and A. L. Hull secretary and treasurer. The president was authorized to put one or more surveyin; parties authorized to put one or more surveying part out at once in Georgia, between Atlanta and Sayannah river.

A Chattaneoga Railroad Meeting. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., December 9.- Speial.]-At a largely attended meeting of the business men of this city, addressed by gentlemen from Rome interested in the project, and prominent citizens of Chattanooga, a committee was appointed to memorialize the common council. It is proposed to snamit to the people the question for issuit \$10,000 in bonds to the Chattanoogs, Rome and Counbus ratiroed as an aid to its construction. N doubt is entertained that the question would be carried by a large majority, and the board of may and aldermen will offer no objection.

Sales of Central Stock. AUGUSTA, Ga., December 9. - [Special.] - Sales of Central stock were made here today at 131 ex. div. This is equivalent to 135 with the dividend, and stock is still advancing. There was also a sale of fifty shares made at 116 without the voting proxy. This shows what the fight for the presi dency amounts to; also what can be got the day after the election.

HEADLIGHT FLASHES.

The trains on all the railroads are now run-The additional train on the Central railroad

The additional train on the Courts is proving very popular.

The citizens of Montezuma have withdrawn from the railroad commission their complaint against the Central railroad on account of the cotton blockade, the blockade having been removed.

WOODROW EXPELLED. The Question of Evolution Condemned by the Presbyterlans.

Columbia, S. C., December 9.—[Special.]—The prolonged theological controversy over the Woodrow evolution question which has agitated the southern Presbyterian church for the past three years and resulted in the practical closing of the Theological seminary in this city, was brought to its final stage last night. The church, through its highest councils, has maintained that the theory of evolution held by Dr. Wood-row was contrary to the teachings of the Scrip-ture as interpreted in the standards of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Woodrow, on his part, has asserverted and maintained that his teachings are not unscriptural or ture as interpreted in the standards of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Woodrow, on his part, has asserverted and maintained that his teachings are not unscriptural or heretical and has therefore declined to resign his connection with the seminary under such a charge, and has insisted that the issue raised by his accusers should be met and adjudicated by the proper tribunals of the church, whose judgment alone could vindicate or condemn him. The four synods which control the seminary, has successively pronounced against Dr. Woodrow and formally instructed the board of directors to request his resignation of the Perkins professorship of natural science in connection with revelation, and in case of his failure to acquiesce, then to declare that chair in the seminary vecanis.

Pursuant to these instructions the board of directors met in this city yesterday evening, adopted a resolution formally requesting the resignation of Dr. Woodrow, and informed him through a committee of their action. Dr. Woodrow, in writing, promptly declined to acrede to the request. Whereupon the board unanimously adopted a resolution declaring the chair vacant,

The board then elected the Rev. Dr. J. L. Girardeau, of this city, professor of didactic and polemic theology, and decided to postpone further elections of professors until the first Wednesday in February, when the board will meet in Augusta.

The chairs remaining to be filled are as follows: 1. Biblical literature and exegosis of scripture. 2. Pastonal theology. 3. The Perkins professorship of natural science, in connection with revelation.

The members of the board express themselves as hopeful of the future of the seminary, which they expect to reopen next September.

In conversation with your representative today, Dr. Woodrow said that he accepted the action of the board as the voice of the dominant party of his church in this matter, and, however, much he may feel that he has been misunderstood, misrepresented and misjurdeed, he will make no resistance to the will of the church,

COLUMBUS CHRONICLES.

Jewish Fair in Preparation-Marriages and

COLUMBUS, Ga., December 9.—[Special.]—Mr. D. E. Wade died at his home in Brownerille, early this morning. Mr. Wade was in the prime of life, and was one of the best citizens of Browneville. He leaves a wife and several children.

Mr. John Albright and Miss Jessie Middleton were married at Trinity church, in Browneville, at seven o'clock this evening.

The Jewish congregation is making extensive preparations for the fair, which will commence on the 15th instant.

Mr. J. L. Terry died at his residence, in Harris county, yesterday. Mr. Terry was a

Harris county, yesterday. Mr. Torry was a good citizen. good citizen.

A negre named John Temples had a fluger cut off hy a rail falling on it while laying track, on the Georgia Midland, today.

Mr. B. F. Bagley and family, and Mr. W. D. Chapman, of Chattahoochee county, left here today for Texas.

St. Paul's church was the scene of a brillian st. Fau's cauren was the scene of a britishing wedding last night. A well known and much admired young lady of this city, Miss Anna T. White, daughter of the Rev. J. M. White, was united to Mr. J. E. Gullart, one of Atlant's popular young men. The rites were performed by the fair brider in the presence of a large company. Most inher in the presence of a large company. Most of the city and Jeff Archer seed as nahers, and the attendants were W. F. Beyner and W. B. Dimmork. THE MARBLE LOBBY.

RESTING EVIDENCE BEFORE

P. Howell Testifies to What He Known-An-rine Statements Made by Mr. James P. Har-rison-Blasnes and His "Sheekly" Chur-seler-Mr. Rankin's Statement. mistee appointed by the senate and

met yesterday afternoon in the senute r, to resume the investigation of the against Judge Fain and ex-Senuter led copy of an affidavit by Senster

d Eager settlement was put in evialttee then proceeded to take evi-

which was filed in Cobb county several

go, and which gives an account of the

E'P. Howell was put upon the stand and McLendon asked: "Were you in Atlanta all of 1884, and in the summer of 1885?

s," replied Mr. Howell. know of any efforts that were made about a change in the material which used in the construction of the rew

I know there was an effort mule for you state by whom it was made and

st that I know about it was that P. Harrison was working it. I did not at the time that General Phillips had ng to do with it, except I heard of his connected with it. Mr. Harrison came office, and also sent Marcus A. Beil, with he wanted printed on the subject. Bel no they were of public interest, but after ate enterprise, and he would have to pay

ere was an attempt by a lobby to set e contract made by the commissioners, opied that interview and had comment-lit. I did not know anything about THE SUB-COMMITTIES ereport was made to the legislature iil the report was made did I know there the computer laws to the laws investigating the question

re you at that time a member of the na not a member in 1884; I was appointed by 17th, 1885. of the articles that Bell wrote?

me of them."
I you charge for them?"
did. We have a rule which requires ticles shall be paid for if they are in rance of any private enterprise."
you know of any other money Harrison in his efforts to have the contract. w whether or not he paid any except what I have heard."

you know whether or not Judge Fain for Rankin had anything to do with ris Mr. Harrison made." wer heard Judge Fain connected with Bisaner told me what he did in my Rankin was on the sub-committee. I

heard anything derogatory to him. We de the action of the sub-committee—like suld have done any one—when we it they were not doing right."

at did Bisaner tell you about use of brought him into my office; I don't whether it was the 28th or the 29th, and This man explains why these parties 60 TO FAIN WITH THEIR SILLS. went on and told me the substance twas in his affidavit. I did not know

hat is I suppose I knew him like thousand men in Cobb county, but had a half hour's conversation with a. I told him he was making very charges and asked him if he was making very charges and asked him if he was willing to it and he said he was. I turned to add said: 'You ought to get his testi-and I will print it.' He went that evening or the next day brough copy. I put the affidavit in my had to go to Augusta and South When I got back I showed it to McDaniel. I did not use it until I

tten back."

ply to a question, Mr. Howell stated hiew nothing of Mr. Eager's troubles in Harrison's last bill for injunction d. Governor McDaniel invited Captain Judge Reese and Colonel D. N. Speer with himself and Attorney-General mover the Marietta and North Georgia, to inspect it under the settlement the last legislature, lowell said:

in the senate when the convicts were to the road. So was Governor Mend so was Judge Reese. They opposed tion of the convicts and I favored it. In the senate when the went to the end and and went on to Murphy, N. C. Mr. Mr. Glover was the convicts when the Glover was the convicts and the convicts and the convicts and the convicts and the convicts which I refer we went to the end and and went on to Murphy, N. C. Mr. Mr. Glover was a server and Mr. Glover was a server as a serve

and and went on to Murphy, N. C. Mr. and Mr. Glover were along. We al

THE BOAD WAS WELL BUILT. know what Governor McDaniel was do: I had taiked with the attorney gen-teconstationality of the question. Judge d, in conversation, approved of the setthe constationality of the question. Judge d, in conversation, approved of the setI told Eager I thought he had complied possible by making a good road, but I know anything about the terms of the cut. We got back to Atlanta one day next evening about 7 or 8 o'clock Eager b my house and told me that Harrifilled the bill which is now pending, and me a copy of the bill and the inthat Judge Fain band granted. Then me about the fronbles in connection with e about the troubles in connection with the had had to pay and what had to I told him I thought it was pretty e. I told him I thought it was pretty have to bear all those things, and asked y he had not said something about it believely have to bear all those things, and asked y he had not said something about it be explained that he was a stranger in and had not known what to do. I told let the public know the facts, that that best way to stop it. He said he did not have anything to say. He went away next day came back and asked me if I hat the governor was going to do. I ald do not. He said he felt worried, and compiled with his part of the continuity of the constitutional questions urged, for the general had said nothing on that he said that he felt like he was going tried eternally. He said in the course necessition that Judge Brown was not ad. I told him that if he ceuld show there was no case against him. I to go to Judge Brown and the judge WOULD STATE THE FACTS.

to go to Judge Brown and the judge WOULD STATE THE FACTS
He went to see Judge Brown, and he brought me the affidavit of Judge which I read, and said: "Take that and show it to Judge Fain." He went tand I never saw him any more until he Bisner."

well then went on to explain that Eager brought Risaner's affidavit he by Ar. Howell to Mr. Grady's room, Eager, at Mr. Howell's request, restalement to Mr. Grady, and Mr. tated the interview to a stenographer. Interview had been written out, Mr. to guard against the possibility of arried the manuscript to Mr. Eager, mail house, and read it to him, and that Mr. Eager saggested were

not. He did not want it printed the thought the publication would af-the of his bonds and do him harm." mer tell you any more than was cor-

think it is substantially what he reason for asking him if h

NEW ROAD.

CAROLINA AND ERN ORGANIZED.

ted President-A Public Meeting in the Great Enthusiasm is Worked pular Feeling all Along the Line of Road, Etc., Etc.

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Tenn. December 9 .- [Spe attended meeting of the busi-

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DLIGHT FLASHES

OODROW EXPELLED.

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December 9.- [Special.]-The cal controversy over the question which has agitated esbyterian church for the past resulted in the practical closing cal seminary in this city, was sal stage last night. The church, of evolution held by Dr. Wood-y to the teachings of the Scripverted and maintained that are not unscriptural or therefore declined to resign the seminary under such a sisted that the issue raised by usisted that the issue raised by did be met and adjudicated by lais of the church, whose judg-vindicate or condemn him, which control the seminary, pronounced against Dr. Wood-instructed the board of di-quest his resignation of professorship of natural tion with revelation, and in

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UMBUS CHRONICLES.

in Preparation-Marriages and Deaths.

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Midland, today, gley and family, and Mr. W. D. hattahoochee county, left herq

Wedding Bells.

irch was the scene of a brillians A well known and much ad-this city, Miss Anna T. White, J. M. White, was united to

THE MARBLE LOBBY.

FRESTING EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Howell Testifies to What_He Knows-An-ing Statements Made by Mr. James P. Har-ison Bisaner and His "Sheekly" Char-soler-Mr. Rankin's Statement.

ommittee appointed by the senate and met yesterday afternoon in the senate to resume the investigation of the s against Judge Fain and ex-Senator

fied copy of an affidavit by Senster m which was filed in Cobb county several the ago, and which gives an account of the ins and Eager settlement was put in evi-

mittee then proceeded to take evig P. Howell was put upon the stand and

ined by Mr. McLendon. McLendon asked: "Were you in Atlanta all of 1884, and in the summer of 1885? olled Mr. Howell.

rea know of any efforts that were made bout a change in the material which sed in the construction of the rew

a I know there was an effort made for

est that I know about it was that a P. Harrison was working it. I did not at the time that General Phillips had ing to do with it, except I heard of his connected with it. Mr. Harrison came-effice, and also sent Marcus A. Bell, with she wanted printed on the subject. Bell the they were of public interest, but after them through I told him they favored enterprise, and he would have to pay Previous to that time General Cook anted an interview in Americus, stating ere was an attempt by a lobby to set the contract made by the commissioners.

the did not know anything about THE SUS-COMMITTEE Proof was made to the legislature, the report was made did I know there on at that time a member of the cap-

lished the articles that Bell wrota?

n charge for them?" fold. We have a rule which requires lide shall be paid for if they are in more of any private enterprise." ou know of any other money Harrison his efforts to have the contract

n know whether or not he paid any g except what I have beard."

on know whether or not Judge Fain or Rankin had anything to do with the Mr. Harrison made?"

The heard Judge Fain connected with Bisaner told me what he did in my Rankin was on the sub-committee. If and anything derogatory to him. We the action of the sub-committee—like ed the action of the sub-committee-like d have done any one—when we hey were not doing right." did Bisaner tell you about use of

onght him into my office; I don't er it was the 28th or the 29th, and man explains why these parties
TO FAIN WITH THEIR RILLS.
TO the the substance
as in his affidavit. I did not know hat is I suppose I knew him like I thousand men in Cobb county, but I

d a half hour's conversation with I told him he was making very s and asked him if he was willing scharges and asked him if he was willing to to it and he said he was. I turned to said said: You ought to get his testiand I will print it.' He went day brought eafidavit, I read it and asked Eager to see copy. I put the affidavit in my labeled to go to Augusta and South ma. When I got back I showed it to see McDaniel. I did not use it until I sten back."

puler back."

Mr. Howell stated

k knew nothing of Mr. Eager's troubles

Mr. Harrison's last bill for injunction

kd. Governor McDaniel invited Captain adge Reese and Colonel D. N. Speer th himself and Attorney-General over the Marietta and North Georgia to inspect it under the settlement the last legislature.

the senate when the convicts were to the road. So was Governor Mo-tand so was Judge Reese. They opposed mion of the convicts and I favored it. Stip to which I refer we went to the end and and went on to Murphy, N. C. Mr., and Mr. Glover were along. We all

THE BOAD WAS WELL BUILT.

In know what Governor McDaniel was well. I had taiked with the attorney gentheconstationality of the question. Judge had, in conversation, approved of the set. I told Eager I thought he had complied a possible by making a good road, but I know anything about the terms of the lent. We got back to Atlanta one day enext evening about 7 or 8 o'clook Eager. next evening about 7 or 8 o'clook Eager
my house and told me that Harrifiled the bill which is now pending.
The me a copy of the bill and the inthat Judge Fain had granted. Then
me about the troubles in connection with
that he had had to pay and what had
the I told him I thought it was pretty I told him I thought it was pretty we to bear all those things, and asked behad not said something about it beexplained that he was a stranger in and had not known what to do. I told the public know the facts, that that st way to stop it. He said he did not at day came back and asked me if at the governor was going to do. I I did not. He said he felt worried, accomplied with his part of the con-he was satisfied that there was nothconstitutional questions urged, for the general had said nothing on that desaid that he felt like he was going eternally. He said in the course ation that Judge Brown was not I told him that if he could show there was no case against him. I
go to Judge Brown and the judge
WOULD STATE THE FACTS

e went to see Judge Brown, and brought me the affidavit of Judge sich I read, and said: "Take that d show it to Judge Fain.' He went

li then went on to explain that see brought Bisner's allidavit he for the first Howell to Mr. Grady's room, sager, at Mr. Howell's request, relatement to Mr. Grady, and Mr. ted the interview to a stenographer. Merview had been written out, Mr. Guard saginst the possibility of Suard saginst the possibility of ard against the possibility of the manuscript to Mr. Eager, house, and read it to him, and that Mr. Eager suggested were

Eager pay for the article?" was id not. He did not want it printed

is bonds and do him harm." I you any more than was covthink it is substantially what he

or reason for asking him ichi anow who he was. I did not habout him to know whather he he trath or not."

They whether any one else besides Mr. Harrison was interested in the efforts to bring ab at the change in the building stone?"

"I do not."
Mr. Howell gave a brief account of his conversations with Mr. Pulsifer, Mr. Clements and other gentlemen about their Georgia invest-

QUESTIONS BY HARRISON.

Mr. Harrison asked Mr. Howell:

"Did I ever have any conversation with you in reference to printing articles on Georgia marble?"

in reference to printing articles on Georgia marble?"

"I don't know whether you did or not, but you paid for the articles Bell bronght. I don't think I ever had but one conversation with you about marble in my life. After I was appointed a capitol commissioner, and after those 'wicked articles' you speak of, a boy brought a note asking me to come to your office. I did not go, and I got another note. I went. You stated that you wanted me to take some stock in your company; and I told you I didn't want any; that I had bought as much stock as I could pay for. You stated that if I would take some it would not cost me anything. I told you I didn't want any stock of that kind. I went out and wont to my office and told Grady and Grady said you had offered him some and he would not take it."

Mr. Harrison asked:

"You say you did not print all the articles."

"You say you did not print all the articles that I submitted. Who declined any article I

"After the report of the committee came out "After the report of the committee came out and I criticized it, you sent a report over one night and wanted to get it in. I wrote back on the margin that we would not print it except as an advertisement, and then you sent over and said yeu would pay for it, but I see you say now you never did pay for it. We could have printed a page of the stuff while it lasted. Bell brought manuscript there by the peck."

"Were the articles that were published regarded by you, as a journalist, in favor of a private or a public interest?".

"Exclusively and emphatically private."

"Exclusively and emphatically private."
"Were the articles marked as advertise-"I can't say now, but they were advertise-ments, and they were marked as advertisements

ments, and they were marked as afverdisements on our books."

Mr. Harrison asked if Mr. Howell had not gotten the interview in his (Harrison's) office confused with an interview held in THE CONSTITUTION office.

Mr. Harrison said he had several months agony in the Tan Constitution.

gone into The Constitution office and offered Mr. Howell some of the "Atlanta marble" stock, to be paid for in advertising "or friendly editorial comment."

Mr. Harrison said;
"You replied: 'Well, Harrison, I don't know;
I will have to consult my company.' You talked with Hemphill, and a few days afterward I went and found you absent and Hemphill there, and he said you had declined."

Mr. Howell said: "That is your statement, and

IT IS NOT TRUE. I never had any conversation except the one I mentioned, and you never said anything about advertising. When I got back from your office and Grady told me you had offered him some tack I talk him to be a superior of the said talk in the said ta stock, I told him then you were a thief, and that is why I know I never had any such con-versation with you."

Mr. Howell stated that while the Harrison

articles were going in, advocating Georgia mar-ble, there were no articles published advocating collide limestone.

This question was asked: "Do you know of there having been any lobby or influence brought to bear to retain the contract for the "Not a thing."

Mr. Howell stated that he knew of nothing that would connect Mr. Rankin or Judge Fair with any criminal action in connection with the marble lobby. He also stated that what he said to Mr. Eager in reference to Judge Brown's affidavit was: "You take this with your attorney to Judge Fain, and he will dismiss the bill. If he continues then to sit in the case that would be evidence against Judge Fain."

Mr. Howell said he did not mean that if

Fain."
Mr. Howell said he did not mean that if
Judge Fain did not get up at midnight and
dismise the bill his course would show that
there was "something wrong."
Mr. Howell, referring to Mr. Livingston's

statements several days ago, made a statement of the circumstances surrounding his APPOINTMENT AS CAPITOL COMMISSIONER. Mr. Howell stated that he was not in Atlanta-

Mr. Howell stated that he was not in Atlanta when Major Crano died, but that he reached the city the next day. He was approached and signed a petition for the appointment of Mr. Frank Rice. Later Dr. Spalding was mentioned. Mr. Howell said:

"I never thought of the thing myself at all. About ten o'clock Mr. Bob Hardeman sent for me to come to his office. I went to the treasurer's office. Mr. Hardeman said: 'Governor McDaniel will appoint you capitol commissioner if you will ask it.' I told him I would not ask for it. I did not know whether I would even take it or not. Mr. Hardeman said: 'I know he will appoint you, if you won't refuse.' I he will appoint you, if you won't refuse.' I thought if the governor would appoint me without my asking it I would accept. That evening at three o'clock I was appointed, and that is all I know about it."

In reference to the telephone conversation about which Mr. Livingston spoke, Mr. Howell said that Mr. Livingston's statement was the first he had ever heard of the matter.

Mr. Howell having concluded Mr. Harrison asked permission to make a personal statement.

He gave a lengthy account of
HIS OWN HISTORY,
and was interrupted by Mr. Roberts, whe
said he thought Mr. Harrison was out of order.
Mr. Harrison thereupon cut short his statement, merely adding that he desired Mr. Howell to prove his charges and at the proper time he would give attention to the attacks made upon himself. Hon. Lem Alred was sworn and testified that

Bisaner's character was "shackly" and that he would not believe him on oath. ME. BANKIN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. RANKIN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Rankin then made his statement. He said he preferred to be sworn, and the oath was administered by Mr. Hawkes.

He said he thanked the committee for the opportunity of saying that the charges that he had received money or presents, were absolutely and unqualifiedly false. He said he never received any money, directly or indirectly. He denounced as false the charges in reference to his having attended a conference in reference to an attempt of Mr. James P. Harrison to get possession of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad. In reference to the charge that he had received money at the Mercer hotel conference, he said such a meeting was never held at Mercer's hotel where he was present. If he had been there and had received money he would not have forgotten it. He never saw Phillips divide any money, and he did not remember ever having seen Harrison in Mercer's hotel. Mr. Rankin stated that he was very carnestly in favor of substituting Georgia material for the Indiana stone, and that he told General Phillips he was in favor of Georgia material even if it was Georgia mud. Mr. Rankin stated that Mr. Tewksbury, the stenographer, attended the first meeting of the committee, and stated that he would be willing to take the testimony and

would be willing to take the testimony and LOOK ELSEWHERE
for his pay. The sub-committee agreed to let bim! take it if he would allow the committee control it. Mr. Tewksbury was an excellent stenographer and efficient in getting up local witnesses. To show his interest in the Georgia material Mr. Rankin stated that he had written to a friend in Indiana, Mr. Maurice Thompson, and that his reply was complimentary to the collice limestone. The letter was not put in evidence, however, before the sub-committee.

Mr. Rankin went into an account of his service as a legislator, and said he had never done any unclean acts.

He spoke of the rallroad committee's acts several years ago wherein an expert, whose services were required, was paid by Mr. Raoul, of the Central.

of the Central.

He said he was not present when Mr. Harrison's "testimony" was delivered before the subcommittee, and did not know anything of it until it appeared in the printed report.

The committee adjourned to meet at 3 p. m. today.

They Quit the Crowd,

NEW YORK, December 9.—The Musical Protective society of this city, have decided to sever
their connection with the national association of

AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Wine Room Man in Trouble-A Negro Fined Fifteen Dollars-Other Cases.

A Wine Room Man in Trouble—A Negro Fined Fifteen Dollars—Other Cases.

Albert Staub, who runs a wine room at Mercer's old stand in the James's bank block, will be arraigned in police court this morning. Staub is charged with violating the prohibition laws. When liquor was a "legal tender" in Atlanta, the Mercer stand was one of the most popular in the city, and was patronized freely, but when liquor was shut out of the city the doors were closed and the place was soon forgotten. A few months ago staub rented the place and fixing it up opened with which we have a shut out of the city the doors were closed and the place was soon forgotten. A few months ago staub rented the place was neatly arranged and soon after the doors were thrown open old patrons of the old place dropped in and in a short time the place began to pick up. Staub handled all kinds of domestic wines, but a few days ago the chief of police was notified that he was selling liquor also. A detective was directed to look into the matter, and after a few days work secured enough evidence, in his opinion, to make a case against the proprietor. Yesterday afternoon the detective entered the wine room and requested the proprietor to accompany him to police headquarters, where he was booked for keeping for urlawful sale spirituous, fermented and mait liquors.

FOR STEALING A VIST.

Night before last a burglar entered Mr. Gurkin's room, on Decatur street, and carried away a vest containing a few dollars in change. The burglary was reported at police headquarters early yesterday morning and an effort was made to recover the stolen property. The detectives soon traced the vest and money to a negro boy namee Ed Baily and succeeded in arresting him. He was locked up.

FIGEON THEEVES ARIBESTED.

Mr. Hal Boynton, residing at No. 102 Forrest avenue, owns a great variety of pigeons of which he is very fond.

avenue, owns a great variety of pigeons of which he is very fond. Several days ago a dozen of his finest pigeons disappeared, and in a short time Mr. Boynton ascertained that they had been stolen. The theft was reported at police headquarters, and a detective was detailed to investigate the nexter. In a short time he tread the niveous te watter. In a short time he traced the pigeons to Will Watts, Tom Hale, and Morgan Ellis, three young white boys. They were arrested and locked up. They are all charged with larceny. The detective succeeded in recovering all the birds except one, and secured a reward offered by Mr. Boynton.

by Mr. Boynton.

HE WAS FINED FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

William Dooly, a negro man, was fined fifteen dollars by Judge Anderson yesterday morning during the session of police court. The evidence showed that Dooly was very drunk late the night before and attempted to choke a child. When an officer respended to a call and started to arrest Dooly he resisted with considerable success. Dooly was unable to pay the fine and was sent to the stockade for thirty days.

stockade for thirty days.

LOOKING FOR THE BONE BOYS.

The police department is now on the lookout for three of the Bone boys. Yesterday afternoon the children entered Colonel Van Holt Nash's place on Marietta street, and while in the building picked a ten dollar note off Mr. Nash's desk.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

Debie Belcher, a white woman occupying apartments at No. 10 Thompson street, was arrested by Patrolman Holland yesterday. The woman's arrest was due to a warrant charging her with larceny of a watch chain.

A HEAVY VERDICT.

Conclusion of an Important Suit Against the

Conclusion of an Important Suit Against the Accident Insurance Company.

The case of Harwood vs. the Accident Insurance company of North America, which, on account of the beavy amount of money sued for, and the important legal questions involved, has excited unusual interest among the lawyers, came to an end yesterday morning in the United states court. The trial has been a protracted one, occupying the entire time of the court for three and a half days. The case involved nearly every principle connected with the law of accident insurance, which is something new to the people of this part of the country.

Captain Harry, Jackson represented the plaintiff, displaying great ability in his conduct of the case. The company was represented by Messrs King & Spalding. Judge Newman del ivered a singularly perspicuous and comprehensive charge to the jury. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for \$10,000 principal debt, \$1,079 interest to date, with accruing interest at 8 per cent, and \$1,107.90 as attorney's fees, because the refusal of the company to pay was in bad faith.

company to pay was in bad faith.

A Lost Lunch Basket. Patrolman Sheridan picked up a lunch basket lest night, in which a fine lunch was packed. In the besket were napkins, a silver mug and silver basket and contents are now at police headquarters awaiting a claimant.

A Wooden Building. J. A. J. Davis will appear in police court this merning to answer the charge of erecting a building not fire proof in the fire limits. The building which Mr. Davis is erecting is on Broad street.

PERSONAL.

Miss Flora Brooks, a charming young lady of Gainesville, returned home yesterday, after a pleasant visit to friends at 61 Marietta street.

HON. CHARNER HANCOCK, ex-police commissioner, is confined at home with rheumatism. He has been in a serious condition, but is now improving.

MR. M. LEE STARKE, the assistant general M.R. M. LEF STARK, the assistant general secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, has been quite siek for several days past at his home, 25 N. Forsyth street.

Frank Readick, who sustains so well the art of the Captain in Zozo, is a Georgia boy. His tome is in Savannah, where he will appear next week. Mr. Readick is devoted to his profession, and promises to make a success.

JOHN RYAN

Has just opened 10,000 yards more of Calicoes at 2 cts yard. 86

FUNERAL NOTICE.

REMSON—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Porter king are requested to attend the funeral service of their mother, Mrs. C. M. Remson, at the Second Baptist church, at three o'clock this afternoon. JACOB.—Wife of Louis Jacob, died yesterday at 11 o'clock a. m. Funeral services will be held at their residence, 125 Spring street, at 1

Frank X. Billey, Joh D. G. WYLIE & CO., Embalmers,
Undertakers and Funeral Directors.
29 W. Alasams street. Telephone 788,

HURSES, BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES.

I will close out all the effects of the Dunn stable, on Ivy street, at a great bargain, including some of the finest horses in the state. Call quick. W. L. Tappan, Receiver.

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comparatively speaking with prices elsewhere.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot see sold in competition with the multitude of lowitest short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall street New York.



To the VICTOR the LAUREL Pre-eminent in every higher quality, the HANAN SHOE has become the recognized standard

A Man with Brains and Conscience will drop petty predjedices careleasty picked up-when truth knocks at the door. Such are invited to try one pair of "Hanan's" shoes. We know the result: every man who wants the best and finest article in the market will become a perpet-ual "Hanan" man.

Agents for Atlanta, McKELDIN & CARLTON.

Agents for Atlants,

Mckeldin & Carlton.

tues fri und ray b p

Sale of Unclaimed Freight. THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAHLWAY COMPANY hereby gives notice that on Monday, January Joth, 1887, at 12 o'clock m., it will sell at public suction to the highest bidder for eash at Salt pring station, Dosedes county, Georgis, one locomotive for durinnyl engine, and one street car, narrow gauge, to recover freight and other charges legally due thereon to the said railway company. Way bill 1,317 of the said railway company shows that the said engine and ear were shipped from New Orleans to Salt Springs, on or about April 24th, 1886, consigned to William Minnegrerode. For further particulars apply to GEORGE S. BARNUM, General Freight Agent the Georgia Pactito Rail-

General Freight Agent the Georgia Pacific Rail-way Co., Birmingham, Ala. dec 10, 17, 24, 31, jan 7, fri WILSON & STIFF

10 Marietta St., HEADQUARTERS FOR NOVELTIES IN ens. Stamping Designs, Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Goods, all materials for Art Needle Work. Largest stock of Pancy Goods in

city. Next door to Phillips & Crew. COVINGTON FARM FOR SALE,

THAT DESIRABLE FARM OF 80 ACRES, known as the late N. P. Himter place, adjoining the town of Covington, Georgia, containing a fine residence of eight rooms, besides necessary outbuildings, stables, well of water, etc. It is considered one of the most desirable places in Newton county. For sale chesp on easy terms. Address December 4, 1880.

December 4, 1880.

Augusta, Ga.

December 4, 1886. STOPPED FREE
AND WHOM THE MESSAGE
INSTRUMENTS OF STREET OF THE MESSAGE
PERANT OF NEW PEDISABLES. Only save
for dieres deficience, First, philippy office
1 Message of the M

NOTICE.

LL PERSONS HAVING SOLD REAL ESTATE A LI. PERSONS HAVING SOLD REAL ESTATE
A since April ist, are earnestly requested to come
to our office and have the proper changes made before our books are written up for next year. Your
attention to this at once will save you time and
rouble when you come to make your returns for
1887. D. A. COOK,
T. J. MALONE,
M. T. CASTLEBERRY,
City Assessors.



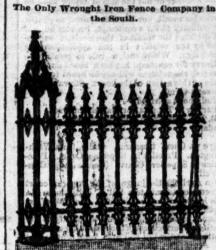
Prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural Bone Setter, Has been used for more than 50 years, and is the best known remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, wounds and all external in-uries. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.-TRY IT.

Forse years at 37 Court Place, new at 822 Market Street, Louisville, Ky Bet. Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky & regularly changed and legally qualified physician and the CHONIO and REVOLUTE CHRONIC and SEXUAL DIS-EASER.

Byer-manbournhess sand Impolementy as the reads of actions in youth, sermi account in mo-ture year, or other usine, that producing some of the fol-ters by draman, Dinness of Sight, Districts itemsey, Ry-inical Denny Heights on Free, A variation infection of Personal Confusion of Man, Loss of Sexual Power, do, medicinal marriage imagence or unbarger, are throughly and perso-mently owner. By PHILL Hg pasterely words that or inter- conflicted from the systems (GORDOXTAMA, GLEET, Streemers, Greittin, Hernin, in Bussell, His institutional from the systems (GORDOXTAMA, Glance private discourse quietly word. It is instituted from the systems of the systems also contain dear of dismont, and treating followers among aly, anothers great still. Physicians in covering this flow state rescounted personal court. When it is many paradict world by mail to express supportant. PRIVATE COURSEON

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General Agents, Atlanta, Ga.

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And other brands that we may manufacture. Send your orders direct to them.

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L. J. Hill, President Furman Farm Improvement Co. MORELAND PARK MILITARY ACADEMY,

INEAR ATLANTA, GA

THOSE WHO HAVE SONS TO EDUCATE ARE INVITED TO INVESTIGATE THE CLAIMS Of this school. Its location adapts it to patronage from the North or the South, as those spending it winter South may well leave their sons until the session closes in June, while pupils from lower latitude.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED TUESDAY

Mon. James Jackson, Chief Justice, Hons. M. H. Bland ford and Banuel Hall, Associate Justices—Re-ported for the Constitution by J. H. Lump-kin, Supreme Court Reporter.

Raden et al. vs. Georgia Railroad. Case, from Taliaferro. Railroads. Damages. Negligence. Nonsuit. (Before Judge Lumpkin.)

Blandford, J.—Two actions against a railroad company were tried together by consent. The company were tried together by consent. The evidence was, in brief, as follows: Two boys, seventeen years of age, started from the house of their employer at night to go to the homes of their mothers for the night. Fifteen or twenty minutes after they left, the service train on the railroad went by. They had had plenty of time to have crossed the railroad and reached home. They were struck by the train at a public road crossing, one of them was killed and the other seriously injured. The witness by whom the plaintiffs sought to establish their right to recover testified that the boy who died had told him that they had stopped at the crossing, and the witness was satisfied that they were asleep. The value of their services to their mothers, the plaintiffs, was shown:

Held, that a non-suit was properly granted. To go to sleep on a railroad crossing was such negligence and recklessness as would prevent negligence and recklessness as would prevent a recovery, even though the railroad company might have been negligent. Code, §§3034, 2972.

Judgment affirmed.

John C. Hart; W. O. Mitchell, for plaintiffs in error. J. B. Cumming; W. M. & M. P. Reese, for de-

Howard vs. Selman. Claim, from Walton.
Notice. Vendor and Purchaser. Mortgage.
Fraud. (Before Judge Estes.)
Blandford, J.—1. A mortgagee foreclosed his mortgage, and to the levy thereunder a claim was interposed. It appeared that the mortgagor held title under a sheriff's sale against his father-in-law, the judgment having been obtained and levy made prior to the latter's death, and the sale having taken place thereafter.

after:
Held, that the record of a will made by the former owner of the land, devising it to his wife for
life, with a remainder to one of her sons, did not operate as notice to the mortgagee of any fraudulent conduct on the part of the mort-gagor in procuring title to the land in order to defeat the will.

2. The mortgagee occupied the position of a bona fide purchaser without notice, and will be protected, although there may have been fraud on the part of the mortgagor. Code, \$2640; 7 Ga., 432; 3 Id., 446; 55 Id., 497; 51 Id., 172;

Judgment affirmed.

McHenry & McHenry; Ray & Walker, for plaintiff in error.

Alex S. Erwin; Henry D. McDaniel, for de-

Longstreet vs. Hobbs. Complaint, from City

Court of Hall county. New trial. (Before Judge Prior.)
Blandford, J.—A judge of the superior court is vested with discretion to grant or refuse a new trial on the ground that the verdict is con-trary to evidence and without evidence to sup-port it, and this court will not interfere with his judgment, unless it appears that his discre-tion has been abused. Therefore, where there is some evidence to sustain the verdict, although the preponderance may be against the finding, if the presiding judge refuses a new trial, this court will not interfere.

Judgment affirmed. S. C. Dunlap; Howard Thompson, for plaintiff Claud Estes, for defendant.

Mason et al. vs. Kirkpatrick et al. Refusal of injunction, from Cobb. (Before Judge

Brown.)
Blandford, J.-Where, on a bill for injunction, the parties are at issue as to the facts in-volved, the chancellor has a discretion to grant or refuse the injunction, and this court will not control such discretion. Judgment affirmed

Irwin & Irwin; J. E. Mozley, for plaintiffs in

error. Clay & Blair, for defendants.

Schooler vs. Schooler. Divorce, from Bartow.
Practice in Superior Court. Jurisdiction.
Equity. Divorce. Husband and Wife. (Before Judge Fain.)
Blandford, J.—Exclusive jurisdiction in di-

vorce cases, as also in equity cases, is vested in the superior court. Therefore, where an application for divorce was made by petition to the superior court, and extraordinary remedy by injunction was also prayed and granted, the court could proceed in the case to grant a divorce in the manner provided by law. The power exercised would be that of a court of equity so far as related to the equitable relief sought, and that of a court of law so far as related to the other matters in the case, both powers being vested in the same court. Const. Art. 6, sec. 4, par. 1; sec. 15, Par. 1; Code, 2§ 5139, 5165.

Judgment affirmed.

Milner, Akin & Harris, by brief; A. M. Foute,

Tilton vs. Butts, DePue & Co. et al. Complaint, from Murray. Written Instruments. Practice in Superior Court. Contracts. Construction. (Before Judge Fain.)

Resident, J.—1. It is the duty of the court

to construe a written contract; but if he had properly construed the contract in this case, it would not have benefited the plaintiff in error, and the result must have been the same as that

and the result hust have been the same as that reached.

2. A promissory note contained the statement that its possideration was a part of the purchase floney for the soapstone and tale and one-half of all other mineral interest in, under and upon a certain lot of land, and contained the following condition: "If the said soapstone interest and tale on said lot of land, upon development, proves to be a failure, or that the supply of the same should not prove to be on said lot in a reasonable degree, then this note to be void; otherwise of full force."

Held, that the words "if the soapstone interest and tale on said lot of land, upon development, proves to be a failure," were qualified and explained by the words, "or that the supply of the same should not prove to be on said lot in a reasonable degree;" and so construed, the words first quoted refer to a failure of a reasonable supply of the soapstone and tale, and have no

supply of the soapstone and tale, and have no reference to the quality thereof.

Judgment affirmed.

McCamy & Walker, for plaintiff in error.

Trammell Starr; W. C. Glenn, for defendants.

Barrett & Caswell vs. Pulliam, justice. Rule, from Gordon. Justices and Justice Courts. Code. Officers. Constitutional Law. Laws. Constitution. Pleadings. (Before Judge

Fain.)
Blandford, J.—Since the act of February 25, 1876, a justice of the peace is subject to be ruled in the superior court for refusing or neglecting to collect or pay over money which he may have collected or received in his official capacity. Code, 1873, 3961; Code, 1882, 3961.

2. In all interpretations of acts of the legislature the Code requires that the courts shall look diligently for the intention of the general assembly, keeping in view at all times the old law, the evil and the remedy; that grammatical errors shall not vitiate; and that a transposition of words and clauses may be resorted to when the sentence is without meaning as it stands. Code, §3, sub-sec. 9.

stands. Code, \$3, sub-sec. 9. stands. Code, §3, sub-sec. 9.

3. Whether it is constitutional for one part of the judicial system of the state to be ruled and punished by another branch thereof is not decided, as the question was not made in this court. Const., art. 6, sec. 1. par. 1; code, §5128.

4. A rule against an officer for failure to collect money is a suit or action, and must contain every. collect money is a suit or action, and must contain every allegation necessary to show the right of the plaintiff to recover. Therefore, where a rule was moved against a justice of the peace, the plaintiff alleging merely that the justice had failed and refused to enter up a judgment and issue execution upon a claim placed in his hands, although the justice answered denying these facts, and upon a traverse, the issue was found in favor of the plaintiffs, there was no error in refusing to make the rule absolute, there being no ellegation to show any less or damage to the plain-tiffs by reason of the failure, refusal or negrect of the magistrate. Judgment affirmed. R. J McCamy; E. J. Kiker, for plaintiffs in

W. C. Glenn, for defendant.

State, ex rel. Malcolm, vs. Thrasher, ordinary.
Contempt, from Oconee. Elections. Mandamus. Liquor. Ordinary. Attachment for Contempt. Jurisdiction. (Before Judge Hutchins.)
Blandford, J.—While the superior court may cempel the ordinary to declare the result of an election held under the act of 1885, to determine whether or not the sale of liquor shall be mine whether or not the sale of liquor shall be allowed, it cannot compel him to declare any particular result, nor hasit the power to punish

particular result, nor hast the power to pulsate the ordinary as for a contempt, because he has not declared the result of the election as desired by the relators in the application for mandamus. Where such a rule to punish the ordinary for contempt has been heard and discharged, the relators will not be heard to complain of this action of the court. Steward's case present terms. present term).
Judgment affirmed.
Barrow & Thomas, for plaintiff in error.
B. E. Thrasher, in propria persona, for de-

Moye vs. Ober, treasurer. Claim, from Wash ington. Practice in Supreme Court. Practice in Superior Court. (Before Judge Cars-

well.)
On April 29, the judge of the superior court signed a certificate to a bill of exceptions. In this he stated that he certified such bill of exceptions only as to the first, second and third grounds of error, and refused to certify to the grounds of error, and refused to certify to the truth and correctness of the remaining grounds, stating that the bill had first been sent to him on April 17; that it had been returned to counsel for the plantiff in error for correction, and had again been sent to the judge. On June 11, the judge signed the usual cirtificate to the truth of the signed the usual circulate to the truth of the bill of receptions, and on the same day, follow-ing the certificate, he added a note of explana-tion, stating that, after having signed the first certificate, he had heard evidence as to the truth and correctness of the grounds, being un-able, at the date of the first certificate, to recol-lect the facts, insamuch as the motion for a new lect the facts, inasmuch as the motion for a new trial had not been presented to him for more than six months after the trial of the case: Held that the writ of error will be dismissed J. A. Robson, for plaintiff in error.

McAffee & Son vs. Kirk et al. Equity, from Lumpkin. Practice in Supreme Court. A levy was made on certain land, and a claim interposed. The plaintiff in fif a. filed certain equitable pleadings in aid of their levy. On demurrer, the equitable proceeding was dismissed. Thereupon counsel for plaintiffs in fi fa, dismissed the levy, and the court then entered up judgment for claimants for costs. The plaintiffs in fi fa. excepted and assigned error on the sustaining of the demurrer to the equitable pleadings:

Held, that the final disposition of the case in

Evans & Evans, for defendants

the court below having been voluntary on the part of the plaintiffs in fi fa., a writ of error by

hem will be dismissed.
Wier & M. G. Boyd, for plaintiffs in error. W. P. Price, for defendant.

Graham vs. Dahlonega Gold Mining Co. et al. Equity, from Lumpkin. Practice in Supreme Court.

Court.

In certifying a bill of exceptions, the presiding judge added to the usual certificate a statement that "the accompanying explanation is part of my certificate." Following the signature of the judge was an explanation, also signed by him, to the effect that, when the bill of exceptions was tendered to him, there were some erasures and interlineations in it and some discrepancies as to facts and rulines, differing from his recol-Intentions in it and some discrepancies as to facts and rulings, differing from his recollection of them; that he returned it, with his objections thereto noted, to a certain attorney as requested by plaintiff's counsel, with the request that it be corrected and rewritten; that, after an absence from home, upon his return, he found the bill of exceptions returned to him in the same condition, as before with a note say. the same condition as before, with a note say ing that he could correct the testimony as he might see proper; that he did not deem it his duty to write a bill of exceptions, and that it being the last day allowed for certifying, he signed the certificate with this explanation:
Held, that the writ of error must be dis missed on the ground that the presiding judge did not certify the bill of exceptions to be true.
Wier Boyd; M. G. Boyd, by brief, for plaintiff

W. P. Price; H. H. Perry, for defendants.

Without Adequate Cause Or with apparently no cause at all, chills and fever, thought to be cured, germieates and refructifies in the system. This giant among diseases cannot be laid out with quinine. The only way to give it a final and extinguishing quietus, is to use persistently the nationat antidotes to miasma poison, Hostetter's Stom ach Bitters, which roots it out completely. The process of cure is, of course, much easier if the Bitters is used as a preventive, when the firs chill is felt, but persons who are not acquaint ed with the nature of the symptoms are sometimes in error as to their cause, and neglect the simple and pleasant remedy, of all others best suited to check the progress of this dreaded and destructive malady. Visitors to, or sojourners in, malarious localities will, moreover, act the part of wisdom if the use the Bitters as a preparative. Rheumatism, constipation, biliousness, indigestion and kidney troubles are removed by the Bitters.

Meeting of Stockholders.

CENTRAL R. & BANKING CO. OF GA., SAVANNAH, Ga., December 1st, 1886.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOL-ders of this company will take place at the Banking House in Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, Decembe 22d, at 10 o'clock a. m. Stockholders and their families will be passed free over the company's road to the meeting from the 19th to the 22d inclusive, and will be passed free returning from the 22d to the 25th inclusive, on presentation of their stock

certificates to the conductors.

T. M. CUNNINGHAM,

Election of Directors.

CENTRAL R. R. & BANKING CO. OF GA., SAVANNAH, Ga., December 1, 1886.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS o manage the affairs of this Company for the ensu ing year will be held at the Banking House, in Savannab, MONDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF JAN-UARY, 1887, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. Stockholders and their families will be passed free over the Company's road to attend the election from the 1st to the 3d of Janua-ry inclusive, and be passed free returning from the 3d to the 7th of January inclusive, on presentation of their stock certificates to the conductors. T. M. CUNNINGHAM,

Central Railroad and Banking Company

of Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 1, 1886.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR DOLLLARS PER SHARE from the earnings of this company and its dependencies has been declared, payable on and after DECEMBER 20th, to the stockholders as of record this day.

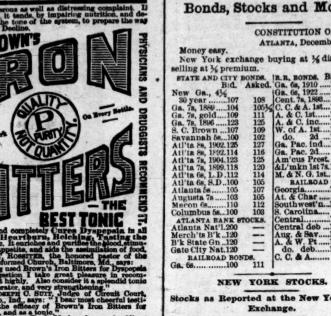
T. M. CUNNINHAM,

OPIUM HABIT CURED NO CURE, NO PAY.

All we ask is a trial and a PERMANENT CURE
is GUARANTEED. Address
DRS. NELMS & MOORE,
feb2-dly Smyrna, Cobb Co., Ga.

MY BOOKS FOR THE COLLECTION OF STATE Mand county tax, for the year 1896, will positively close on the 20th of this month. Tax payers will please call and settle before the rush bogins. Of fice hours from 7 s. m. to 5 p. m.





Bankers and Brokers..

DARWIN G. JONES. EDWARD S. PRATT. JONES & PRATT. Bankers, and Brokers

in all classes securities. No. 3 E. Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga.

W. H PATTERSON BOND & STOCK BROKER. 24 Pryor Street.

FOR SALE—Americus, Preston and Lumpkin alfroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent aonds, due 1906. Marietta and North Georgia railroad 1st mort-age 6 per cent bonds, due 1911. Georgia Railroad Stock. Georgia Railroad Stock. Knoxville and Ohio railroad 1st mortgage gold 6s,

known and the 1926.
Exposition Mill Stock.
Union Compress Co. Stock.
WANTED—A. and W. Pt. Stock and debentures.
Georgia railroad 6s, 1910-1922.
Atlanta City Bonds.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN, BROKER AND DEALER IN BONDS AND STOCKS, Office 12 East Alabama Street.

WANTED—Ga. R. R. bonds and stock; S. W. R. R. stock; Atlanta and West Point R. R. stock and certificates; Central R. R. stocks and certificates; Atlanta 6, 7 and 8 per cent bonds; Georgia bonds, and Georgia Pacific R. R. 1st mortgage.

THE TOLLESON COMMISSION CO., 28 South Pryor Street,

-Brokers in-Stocks, Bonds, Money and Securities WILL MAKE LOANS ON GOOD COLLATERALS

W. H. HUGULEY & CO., BANKERS,

Chemical National Bank, New York.

Atlanta National Bank, Atlanta. Correspondence Invited.

A SOUND INVESTMENT

Americus, Preston & Lumpkin R. R. 1st Mortgage Extension 7 Per Cent Bonds, Due 1906.

TOTAL ISSUE

ONLY \$5,000 PER MILE. Interest Payable January and July

-IN THE-CITY OF NEW YORK -OB AT-COMPANY'S OFFICE AMERICUS, GA.

Having been appointed financial agent for the ale of the above bonds, I am now offering a limit-d amount of them at par and accrued interest, and commend them to any one desiring a safe and motifical investment. profitable investment.

Full information [will be furnished on applica

P. O. box 288. dec8—d2m finan col

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK -OF ATLANTA, GA.

STATES DEPOSITORY, Capital & Surplus \$300,000. Isssues Certificates of Deposit Payable

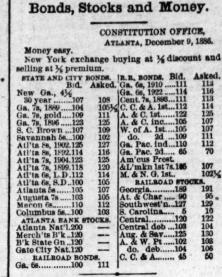
on Demand with Interest, Three per cent per annum if left four months. Four per cent per annum if left six months.

4% per cent per annum if left twelve months.

Holmes' Sure Cure. Mouth Wash and Dentrifice. Cures bleeding gums, ulcers, sore mouth, sore throat. Cleanses the teeth and purifies the breath, used and recommended by leading Dentists. Pre-pared by Drs. J. P. & W. R. HOLMES, Dentists, Ma-con, Ga. For sale by all druggists and dentists. dly



FINANCE AND COMMERCE.



Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock

NEW YORK, December 9.-The stock market NEW YORK, December 9,—The stock market, today was a trifle more active than that of yesterday, but the improvement was confined to some six or eight stocks which monopolized entirery the interest taken in speculation. These were Reading, New England, Louisville and Nashville, Lackawanna, Norfolk and Western preferred, East Tennessee first preferred, and New York, Susquehanna and Western stocks. The remainder were quiet. and Western stocks. The remainder were quiet and in many cases even dull. London was a free buyer today and the fall in sterling exchange, which orings it to the lowest point yet obtained this year, had a material effect in increasing the prevalent confidence of operators on the street by reason of the likelihood of increased imports of old. Reading was again extremely active and unnished nearly one quarter of the total day's bus-iness. Its fluctuations were neither wide nor vio-lent, and all that affected its price was the oft repeated assertion that the reorganization plan was complete and would be issued in a few days. East Tennessee and Norfolk and Western stocks were favorably affected by the rumor that the representatives of the latter had acquired a controlling in erest in East Tennessee first preferred stock. This and a decreasing effect upon Richmond and West Point, which it was supposed would be left out o the deal. Another rumor, to the effect that the lat ter would be admitted, rallied the price to last evening's figures. Both stories, however, lack con-firmation. The movement in Loui3ville and Nash ville continued today, its advance being almost steady until the last hour. Foreign purchases were very prominent in this stock. Lackawanna displayed more than the usual activity and strength. The opening was decidedly strong this morning, dvances over last evening's figures ranging up to % per cent. Texas Pacific, however, wos a notable exception, being % per cent lower. Securities which were the features of the day were all prominent in the early trading, and the general list was firm to strong, There was the usual decrease in nrm to strong, There was the usual decrease in activity towards noon in everything except Reading, but prices ruled strong throughout. There was a fractional recession after 12 o'clock, when it was followed by further advances. Bidding up of money late in the afternoon had the effect of depressing prices in the last hour, and the market closed generally heavy to weak. The day's business was 484 600 shares. Almost everything is

ness was 484,000 shares. Almost everything is this evening. Chattanooga, which was by numors of a scrip dividend, being 3% per cent higher. Exchange 480%. Money 5@12. Sub-treasury balances: Coin \$126,926,000; currency \$21,362,000. Governments dull but firm; 4s 129%; 3s 100% bid. State

bonds dull but steady.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5. 106/y N. &:C. 104

do. Class B 5s. 110

Georgia 6s. 124

do. 4s. 99/y

N. C. 6s. 124

do. 4s. 99/y

Virginia 6s. 47

Virginia consols. 56
Chesap ke & Ohio. 99/y

do. preferred. 140

do. preferred. 140

Del. & Lack 1427/y

Erie 364

Lack N. 68

Memphis & Char. 56

Mobile & Ohio. 194/y

*Bid. †Ex-dividend.

THE COTTON MARKETS. onds dull but steady.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE. ATLANTA, December 9, 1886.
New York—The past week has been an unusual

active one in the cotton market. The tone of the market throughout the week was animated, and transactions in futures have been large. The ten-dency of the market was decidedly upwards and the close, aside from the buoyant feeling, shows an advance of 25@35 points over the figures of a week ago. Spots, middling 9 7-16c.

Net receipts for 5 days 188,156 bales, against 202,324 bales last year; exports 150,324 bales; last year 148,321 bales; stock 1,005,972 bales; last year 934,085 bales.

	OPENED.	CLOSED.
December	9,50@	9.64@ 9.66
January		9.68@
February		9.78@ 9.79
March		9.88@ 9.89
April		9.38@ 9.99
May		10.08@10.09
June	10.10@	10.18@10.19
July		10.26@10.27
August	10.23@	10.32@10.33
Closed buoyant; sales 25	9,900 bales.	
Local_The market rule	d firm during	the dev at

I ocal—The market ruled firm during the day at $85 \, \mu$ c, but on an advance in New York at the close. This market closed irregular at $8 \, \mu$. The following is our statement of receipts and The following is shipments for today:

By wagon
Air-Line Railroad.
Georgia Railroad.
Central Railroad.
Western and Atlantic Railroad
West Point Railroad. East Tennessee, Va. & Ga. Railroad..... Georgia Pacific Railroad..... Total 8..... Receipts previously Total Stock September 1. 98,247 2,506 Grand total..... 100,75

Total Stock on hand ... Stock on hand.
The following is our comparative statement:
Receipts today.
Same day last year.
Showing a decrease.
Receipts for the week.
Same week last year
Fhowing adecrease.
Receipts since September.

Same time last year.

82,622

18,131

NEW YORK, December 9-C. L. Green & Co., in NEW YORK, December 9—C. L. Green & Co., in their report on cotton fatures today, say: It has been a strong bull market today. As prices advanced there was a disposition in several quarters to realize, but the demand appeared to be waiting for everything available and, absorbing the offering promptly, renewed buoyancy would follow until at the close prices stood 20 points above last evening, and very strong along the entire line. English advices were strong, the Continent sent in encouraging reports and the south added its support, but the most prominent feature is the pressure of a liberal addition of speculative capital on the bull side.

tion of speculative capital on the bull side. By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, December 9 –12:15 p. m.—Cotion firm and in good demand; middling uplands 5 3-16; middling Orleans 5 5-16; sales 12:000 bales; speculation and export 2:000; receipts 19,400; all American; uplands low middling clause December delivery 6 11-64, 5 12-64; December and January delivery 5 16-64, 511-64 January and February delivery 5 16-64, 511-64 January and February 5 14-64; April and May delivery 5 16-64, 511-64 January delivery 5 18-64; June and July delivery 5 20-64, 5 21-64; July and August delivery 5 21-64, 5 23-64; futures opened strong.

LIVERPOOL, December 9-2:00 p. in.—Middling uplanas 134; middling orleans 134; sales of American 8,700 bales; uplands low middling clause December delivery 513-64; sellers; December and January delivery 5 10-64, buyers; January and Fobruary delivery 5 10-64, buyers; February and March

delivery 5 12-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5 15-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 17-64, sellers; May and June delivery 5 19-64, value; June and July delivery 6 21-64, buyers; July and August delivery 6 25-64, buyers; futures firm.

LIVERPOOL, December 9 – 5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause December delivery 5 12-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 12-64, sellers; February and March delivery 6 12-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5 14-64, buyers; May and June delivery 5 19-64, buyers; June and July delivery 5 21-64, buyers; July and Angust delivery 6 23-64, buyers; futures closed easy.

and Angust delivery 6 23-64, buyers; futures closed easy.

NEW YORK, December 9—Cotton firm; sales 113 bales; middlinguplands 9 7-16; middling Orleans 9/x. net receipts 72; gross 6,389; consolidated net receipts 29,168; exports to Great Britain 8,314; to continent 6,897; stock 189,964.

GALVESTON, December 9—Cotton firm; middling 8 13-16; net receipts 7,042 bales; gross 7,044; sales 5.28; stock 18,669; exports coastwise 4,954.

NORFOLK, December 9—Cotton firm; middling 9/x; net receipts 2,366 bales; gross 2,366; stock 62,587; sales 1,187; exports coastwise 705.

BALTIMORE, December 9—Cotton firm; middling 9/x; net receipts 315 bales; gross 1,538; sales —; stock 16,409; sales to spinners —; exports coastwise 778.

BOSTON, December 9—Cotton quiet; middling 9-16; net receipts 201 bales; gross 3,266; sales none; stock none.

stock none.

WILMINGTON, December 9—Cotton steady; midilling 9; net receipts 208 bales; gross 208; sales none;
stock 28,501.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9—Cotton firm; mid-dling 94; net receipts 25 bales; gross 25; sales none; stock 11.186. SAVANNAH, December 9—Cotton steady; middling 9; net receipts 3,892 bales; gross 3,892; sales 8,000; stock 128,626; exports to continent,5,619; coast-wise 2,002;

wise 2,012.

NEW ORLEANS, December 2—Cotton firm; middling 9; net receipts 9,662 bales: gross 10,844; sales 5,000; stock 353,879; exports coastwise 3,880.

MOBILE, December 9—Cotton firm; middling 834; net receipts 1,584 bales; gross 1,646; sales 1,000; stock 28,882; exports to Great Britain 3,257; coastwise 2,604.

MEMPHIS, December 9—Cotton firm; middling 815-16; net receipts 3,704 bales; shipments 4,049; sales 2,600; stock 151,602; sales to spinners —.

AUGUSTA, December 9—Cotton firm; middling 836; net receipts 443 bales; shipments —; sales 1,072.

CHARLESTON, December 9—Cotton active and firm; middling 936; net receipts 2,250 bales; gross 2,250; sales 500; stock 76,710; exports coastwise 295.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Gain and Produce.

Special to The Constitution. CHICAGO, December 9-The wheat market was flat and dull during most of the session with a downward tendency to values, but awakened into life and activity later in the day, together with higher prices. The opening price for May delivery was 85%c, but fell off again under free offering to 84%c, then picked up again to 85%c on encourage ing foreign advices and renewed local outside buy-ing. The advance continued at the afternoon ses-sion, May delivery touching 853/ce, closing within 1/4c of outside prices. Receipts continue to be mod-

erate in volume with rumors that the movement in the northwest was increasing somewhat. Corn was quiet and easy during most of the ses-sion, owing to larger receipts than had been estimated and anticipated larger arrivals tomorrow. The feeling became stronger toward the close, in sympathy with wheat, and finished 1/3c higher than

Oats exhibited very little life, and ruled a shade May delivery than yesterday.

Provisions were easy early in the session, but grew stronger and closed at top figures of the day

in the latest trading			red an ad-
vance of 20c over last	night'	s figures.	
The following was th	erang	e of the leadi	ng futures
in Chicago today:			
	hest.	Lowest.	Closing,
December	771/	763/4	77%
I a nua ry	7952	77	7812
January	7912	78	7912
February	8584	841/4	85%
May	00/4	01/2	00/8
December	37	36%	37
January	873/	87	873/
February	3772	8714	3752
May	4312	4297	4316
OATS-	10/8	-/4	-/8
December	2614	261/	261/4
January	2637	2612	261/8
May	8112	8097	81
PORK-	02/8	/4	
December10	8214	10 75	10 821/4
January11	121/	10 95	11 1212
February11	2217	111071/	11 2212
May11	50	11 371%	11 50
LARD-			
December 6	06	6 0236	6 05
January 6	121/6	6 073%	6.12%
February 6	20	6 15	6 20
March 6	271/2	6 25	6 27%
SHORT RIBS-	1	San Line of the	CATE VINE TO STATE
January 5	55	5 50	5 55
February 5	60	5 55	5 60
March 5	65	5 60	5 65

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC. CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, December 9, 1886,

Flour, Grain and Meal. Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, December 9—Flour—Best patent \$5.50

@\$5.75; extra fancy \$4.75@\$5.00; fancy \$4.25@\$4.50;
extra family \$4.25@\$4.50; choice family 3.75; family
\$3.25@3.50; extra \$3.00@\$3.25. Wheat—No. 2 85@90c.

Bran — Large sacks 90c; small 92c. Corn meal—
Plain 54c; bolted 54c; pea meal \$1.10. Grits—
\$5.0. Corn—No. 2 white Tennessee, new 53@55c;
No. 2 white mixed 54c. Oats—No. 2 mixed
40c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 85c; small
bales 85c; No. 1 large bales 82%c; small bales 82%c;
blover 80c; wheat straw baled 75c. Peas—Stock \$1.10.

NEW YORK. December 9—Flour, southern quiet blover 80c; wheat straw baled 75c. Peas—Stock \$1.10. NEW YORK, December 9—Flour, southern quiet but firmly held; common to fair extra \$3.40@\$3.90; good to choice \$4.00@\$5.10. Wheat ½@½c higher, closing strong with a fair export demand; No. 2 red December 88½@89½; closing 89½; January 89 3-16@ 90 5-16; closing 90½; May 957@96½; closing 96½. Corn ½c better, closing firm; No. 2 December nominal; January 48@48½; closing 48½; May 51½@51½; closing 51½. Oats without quotable change and moderately active; No. 2 December 34@34½. Hops quiet; state 14@28. BALTIMORE, December 94-Flour active and firm

quiet; state 14@28.

| BALTIMORE, December 9-Flour active and firm; Howard street and western superfine \$2.25@\$2.75; extra \$2.85@\$2.75; family \$4.00@\$4.50; city mills superfine \$2.25@\$2.75; extra \$2.00@\$3.75; Rio brands \$4.50@\$4.86. Wheat, southern steady and firm; western steady and active; southern steady and firm; western steady and active; southern era 00@\$3; amber 22@5; No. 1 Maryland —; No. 2 western winter red spot \$6.865\cdot Corn, southern firm; western a shade firmer and active; southern white 45@47; yellow 47@48.

ST. LOUIS, December 9—Flour steady. Wheat very active but unsettled and irregular; No. 2 red cash 79; December 79\cdot January 35\cdot @365\cdot @365\cdot

CHICAGO, December 9—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 spring wheat 77½; No. 3 do. 70; No. 2 red 78, No. 2 corn 37. No. 2 oats 26¾.

Groceries.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, December 9—Coffee—Fancy Rio 12%c; choice 14c; prime 12%c; ordinary 12c. Sugar—Standard granulated 6%66%c: standard 46%c, Syrups—New Orleans fancy kettle 60c; choice led; prime 12%c; ordinary 12c. Sugar—Standard granulated 6%66%c: standard 46%c, Syrups—New Orleans fancy kettle 60c; choice led to 50c; prime kettle 30g35c; folioce centrifugal 35c; prime cut 28630c; fair do. 20625c; fancy syrup 45c; do. choice 40c; do. prime 27630c. Teas—Black 356 60c; green 35660c Nutmegs 70c. Cloves 28c. All-spice 10c. Cinnamon 12c. Sago 50c. African ginger 12c. Mace 60c. Pepper 19c. Crackers—Milk 7c; loston butter 8c; pearl oyster 6%c; X soda 5c; X X X do. 5%c. Candy—Assorted stick 8c. Mackerel—No. 3 bbis 30.00; 30 desks. Candles—Full weight 11%c. Matches—Round wood 9 gross 31.15; \$200 \$2.00; \$300 \$3.50; \$400 \$4.50. Soda—In kegs 4%c; in boxes 3%c. [Rice—Frime 5c; fair 4c. Salt—Virginia 75c. Cheese—Cream 14c; factory 12%c/38c.

NEW ORLEANS, December 9—Coffee strong and higher; Rio carroes, common to prime 12%c/315.
Sugar active and firm; Louisiana open kettle, choice 4%; prime 4c. strictly prime 4c. 14c; good common to fair 3%c/3%c; plantation granulated 3%c. Molasses, open kettle choice 42; strictly prime 36c. Sodo della 7.660%; plantation granulated 3%c. Molasses, open kettle choice 42; strictly prime 36c. Main 14%c. No. 7 Rio December 9—Coffee, fair Ro firm at 14%; No. 7 Rio December 12.50; January 12.556/31. Children 156c. Cubes 5 15.16.66. Molasses dull; old hiack strate 16c. Cubes 5 15.16.66. Molasses dull; old hiack strate 10c. Rice steady; domestic 46%; prime 12.66612.80. Sugar steady; hards refined 7.67%; New Orleans 4%c00cms dull; old hiack strate 16c. Cubes 5 15.16.66. Molasses dull; old hiack strate 16c. Cubes 5 15.16.66. Molasses dull; old hiack strate 16c. Cubes 5 15.16.66. Molasses dull; old hiack strate 16c. Cubes 5 15.16.66. Molasses dull; old hiack strate 16c. Cubes 5 15.16.66. Molasses dull; old hiack strate 16c. Cubes 5 15.16.66. Molasses dull; old hiack strate 16c. Cubes 5 15.16.66. Molas

Provisions. Provisions.

NEW YORK, December 9—Porksteady but nominal; old mess \$10.75@\$11.00; new \$11.50@\$11.75.

Middles dull and nominal; long clear 6. Lard unsettled, clearing a shade better; western steam pot 5.60; December nominal; January 6.30@6.42; February 4.40@6.61.

ST. LOUIS, December 9—Provisions quiet but generally steady. Pork \$11.25. Lard 5.75@6.00. Bulk meatas boxed tota long clear 6.50; short ribs 5.65; short clear 7.00; hams \$4.00115.

LOUISVILLE December 9—Provisions steady. BaCINCINNATI, December 9—Pork quiet ainti-Lard filmer; steam 6.0006.02%. Bulk meates short ribs 5.75. Bacon irregular; shortribs abort clear 7%. ATLANTA, December 9.—Clear rib sides 6½c; sugar cured hams, large average in small average lic. Lard—Leaf 9c; refined 7s.

Fruits and Confection

Naval Stores Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, December 9. — Turpentins at 33%; rosin firm; strained 75; good strained tar firm at 51.40; crude turpentine firm; harday yellow dip 51.90; virgin \$1.90.

SAVANNAH, December 9.— Turpentine dail 33%; sales 400 barrels; rosin steady; strained good strained 906\$1.02%; sales — barrels.

CHARLESTON, December 9.— Turpentine firm 38%; rosin firm; good strained 80.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Rosin dull at 572
\$1.06; turpentine firm at 35%. Hardware.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, December 9—Market steady. Reshoes \$4.00; mule shoes \$5.00; horse shoe nalls 17 20c. Irôn-bound hames \$3.50. Trace-chains 70c. Ames shoved \$9.00. Spades \$10.00. Well be ets \$3.75@\$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed iron rolled (or merchant bar) 2 rate. Cast-steel 1000 Nails \$2.25@\$2.40. Glidden barbed wire, galvane \$5.50. Sept. 18 55.50; painted 5c. Powder, rifle \$4.00; blace \$1.75. Bar lead 7c; shot \$1.75.

Live Stock. Live Stock.

ATLANTA, December 9.—We report an acttrade in mules and horses. Supply ample tomand; prices unchanged. We quote: HorsePlug 806859; drive \$12563140; good drivers 15:
\$200: fine \$25063300. Mules, 14% to 15 hands \$12:
\$140; 15 to 15% hands, \$15063150.

CINCINNATI, December 9.—Hogs steady; comon. and light \$3.25684.05; packing and butch
\$3.96684.20.

Country Froduce.

ATLANTA, December 9.—Eggs — 22. But
Jersey 27% 630c; choice Tennessee 22% 625c;
grades 12% 620. Poultry—Hens 25c; chicken
10c; turkeys, live 106 12c; dressed 146 15c; d
27%c. 11sh potatoes \$2.00. Sweet potatoes,
75c & bu. Honey, strained 667c; in the comb.
Onions \$3.00. Cabbage 161%c.

Miscellaneous ATLANTA, December 9.—Leather—Steady; 22@25c; P. D. 20@23; best 25@28c; white oak V40c; harness leather 30@38c; ATLANTA, December 9.—Bagging—1½ hs, 1½ hs, 8%4c; 2 hs, 9c. Ties—Arrow \$1.10.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. CTON'S ATLANTA BROOM FACTORY. T. M. ACTON, PROPRIETOR,

Dealer in Hand-made Brooms. Orders from trade and jobbers respectfully solicited and file short notice. N J & T. A. HAMMOND, Rooms Nos. 41 and 42 Gate City Bank Buildh Corner Alabama and Pryor streets. T. A. Hammond, Jr., Commissioner for the Depositions in Fulton County.

Wm. A. Haygood. E. W. M. AYGOOD & MARTIN, LAWYERS, 17% Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephon J. G. ZACHRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, WILLIAM J. ington, D. C. Refers by permission to A. Colquitt, U. S. S.; Joseph E. Brown, U. S. S.; Mammond, M. C.; C. F. Crisp, M. C.; T. M. Wood, M. C.; J. C. Clements, M. C.; Go. T. Bar, M. C.; H. R. Harris, M. C.; Beaborn Reese, M. A. D. Candler, M. C.; J. H. Blount, M. C.

G. A. HOWELL, Attorney and Counseller at Law, 123, East Alabama street, over Merchants Refers to Merchants Bank and Atlanta

Pames F. Rogers.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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Will give special attention to collection,
ments and Commercial law. Real estate loans
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Office with Judge Turner. Also office of ern Union Telegraph office, Mulberry street Ga. Collections a Specialty.

W. Y. ATKINSON, Attorney-at-Law, Newman, Ga. Wellborn Bray,
BRAY & MITCHELL, Engene M. Mitel Attorneys at Law, 21½ Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

TESTER D. PUCKETT.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds. 0
Bailey Building, P. O. Box 3, Gainesville, Gapositions taken for all Federal and State 0s accounts verified for suits or probate, real appers drawn, notes and bills protested, acins edgements taken, etc. OCHRANE & LOCHRANE,
Practice law at Atlanta, Ga.
Office over Chamberlin & Johnson's store. W. A. Wimbish.
WIMBISH & WALKER,

WIMBISH & WALKER, Attorneys at Law, Rooms 16 and 17, Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta L. SAUNDERS, C. E., Civil Engineer, Surveys of all kind, Estimates, maps. Office with city engineer—Chamber merce, Atlanta, Ga. I M. ARROWOOD,

Room 34, Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta Collections and office practice a specialty.

24 Peachtree Street. E. F. FACIOLLE,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
Office: Corner Wheat and Pryor streets,
Atlanta,
Telephone 181.

WM. A. OSBORN,
Real Estate Agent,
WM. A. OSBORN & SON,
Commission

N. W. Corner Marietta and Broad streets Real Estate Agents and Attorney at Is INO. D. CUNNINGHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Rooms 19 and 20, James' Bank Block. 6% hall st., Atlanta, Ga. Telephone No. 866 CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON, Attorney at Law, Room 18, Gate City National Bank Practice in all courts.

EDMUND G. LIND, F. A. L. A.,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDEST
68 Whitehall street, over Schumann's Drog St L. B. WHEELER, W. H. PARKINS, Atlanta, ARCHITECTS, Atlanta, Office: 4th floor Chamberlin & Boynton bull cor. Whitehall and Hunter streets. Take det JOHN L. TYE, OHN L. TYE, Attorney at Law. Room 26 Gate City Bank Building. Atlanta Building in Heavy

ARCHITEL 19 S. Broad St., ATLANTA, GL





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Largest and Best Made Stock

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Only \$3.00 to \$7.00.

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RNTON & SELKIRK. 28 Whitehall Street. OPOSALS

AS STOCK. DANCE WITH A RESOLUTION OF or and General Council of the city of the rains, and for the purpose is with the proposal of said city to the gas for the location of the technolog-in said city, sealed hids for the pur-

THOUSAND SHARES lars each of stock owned by said TA GASLIGHT COMPANY

erred up to 12 o'clock m. Monday, De-lies. Bids will be received for any are not exceeding two thousand, and declars the number desired and the and address the same, marked 'Pro-mehase of Gas Stock.' to J. H. Gold-Clerk, Atlanta, Gs. The money to be very of stock, delivery to be made or days after the opening of bids; reserves the right to require of any all it be deemed proper to do so, to a purchase proposed, and reserves also reject any or all bids.

MILING.

on Shoes can't be

des' rubbers 35c pair. er houses ask nearly

ANDERSON & CO.

MONEY. The poor man is HAPPY

MAKE A FEW DOLLARS GO

WATS. Parents are HAPPY because

... 3.50 to 12.04

6.00 to 15.00

..... 2.50 to 12.00

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BOYS

HEADQUARTERS FOR

ME PLUSH and leather Work Boxes,

DICKENS

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OPOSALS

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THOUSAND SHARES

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GEORGE HILLYER, Mayor,

s on Shoes can't be

28 Whitehall Street.

ANTA, December 9 — Market steady, Hes. 60, mule shoes \$5.00; horse shoe nails in-tron-bound hames \$5.50. Trace-chains a Ames' shovels \$9.00. Spades \$10.00. Well be c: painted 5c. Powder, rifle \$4.00; blas Bar lead 7c; shot \$1.75.

Live Stock. LANTA, December 9.—We report an action mules and horses. Supply ample to it, prices unchanged. We quote: Horse \$556290; drive \$12562140; good drivers \$15666825062800. Mules 14½ to 15 hands \$12.15 to 15½ hands, \$1506\$185.

NCINNATI, December 9—Hogs steady: on largest and Best Made Stock and light \$8.25@\$4.05; packing and butch Country Produce.

December 9.—Egs — 22. Buttander, choice Tennessee 22½@25c; od. 20. Poultry—Hens 25c; chickens live 10@12c; dressed 14@15c; duce potatoes \$2.00. Sweet potatoes, noney, strained 6@7c; in the comb 12% Cabbage 1@1½c. Miscellaneous.

NTA, December 9.—Leather—Steady; P. D. 20@28; best 25@28c; white oak arness leather 30@38c; A, December 9-Bagging-11/2 Bs, 2 Bs, 9c. Ties-Arrow \$1.10. PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CTON'S ATLANTA BROOM FACTORY, T. M. ACTON, PROPRIETOR, 272 Marietta Street, ATLANTA, GA.

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Attorneys at Law,
Attorneys at Law,
Atlanta, G L SAUNDERS, C. E., Civil Engineer, Surveys of all kind, Estimates, maps. Office with city engineer—Chamber of (merce, Atlanta, Ga.

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NO. D. CUNNINGHAM,

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nds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Canes, Bronzes, Art Goods, etc., etc. NEW GOODS THE HOLIDAYS ARRIVING DAILY.
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Placques.

His placques are the only permanent ones made in the state. They are printed in carbon, and he was the exclusive patent right for this state.

He is having a big run on his CABINET CLUB hotographs at \$4 per dozen. Sittings made in loudy as well as fair weather,

THE CONSTITUTION.

EVENTS FOR TODAY.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT 10 A. M. THROUGH THE CITY. Items Picked Up Here and There by the

A DANCE TONIGHT.—The hop to be given at the Kimball house tonight by the guests will be entirely informal, and full dress is not expected. A large number of young people have been invited.

Mr. Lewis's Missortune.—In the account of the fire at T. S. Lewis's cracker factory yesterday morning, the types made the damage to the building appear \$18,000. The damage should have been \$1,800, and it will not probably amount to that much. Mr. Lewis has made arrangements to continue his business.

A CHURCH CHIMNEY GONE.-One chimners on the east side of the First Metho-dist church, on Peachtree, was demolished last night. The snow which has been on the roof since Saturday thawed out sufficiently to slide down the side, and in going struck the chimney with such force that it was knocked off.

REWARDS OFFERED .- Jones county seems to be at the mercy of incendiaries. On the night of the 221 of October Mr. Jackson Roberts's of the 221 of October Mr. Jackson Roberts's gin house was burned; on the night of the 25th of October Mr. R. C. Jackson's, and on the night of the 17th of November Mr. Thomas R. Stripling s. None of the incendiaries have yet been discovered. Yesterday Governor Gordon offered a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars each for their arrest and delivery to the sheriff of Jones county.

A CHURCH FALLS IN.—Intelligence of the destruction of a church four miles from the city reached Atlanta yesterday morning. The chirch is out on the Flat Shoals road, and was destroyed Wednesday afternoon. Its destruction was due to the snow storm. The building was a small frame one, and had been standing many years. The snow morn the road standing many years. The snow upon the roof proved to be too much for it to support, and the entire building gave way under the weight. The church was worth probably five hundred

THE TRAVELER'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIA-TION.—The members of the T. P. A. are work-ing with might and main to make their coming convention a success. Tomorrow night a meet-ing of all traveling men will be held in room 104, Kimball house, to complete arrangements. The chairmen of the various committees will make their reports, and the work will be completed. A number of invitations have been sent out, and there will be five or six hundred of the boys present. The T. P. A. is on a boom in this state, and the convention will greatly facilitate its growth.

A LADY PARALYZED.—Mrs. Sarah Hutchison, residing on Davis street, was paralyzed yesterday afternoon, and is now in a dangerous condition. Mrs. Hutchison is about fitty-five years of age, and has always enjoyed remarka-ble health. Yesterday afternoon while stand-ing on a back veranda she suddenly felt a stinging on a cace veranda she suddenly left a stinging sensation along her left side and dropped
over upon the floor. A physician was sent for,
and when he arrived he stated that the lady
had been paralyzed in her left side. Her arm
is entirely useless but the lower limb is only
partly lost. Her physician is of the opinion
that she may recover if properly cared for, but
considers her condition critical.

He is Crazy.—Miles James, a young man who has been working among the railroads running into Atlanta, was found in a hopelessly insane condition yesterday. Mr. James has been boarding on Mays street for the past two or three weeks, and failed to put in an appearance Tuesday afternoon. Since then he has not been near the boarding house, and caused considerable uneasiness among his friends. Vesterday he was found near the friends. Yesterday he was found near the Belt road junction, wandering aimlessly around in a half nude condition. His friends were notified, and soon after reaching James, they discovered that he was insane. He was cared for by his friends, and will be taken before Judge Calhoun this week for an investigation.

THE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—The Telephone company has suffered more damage The Telephone Exchange.—The Telephone company has suffered more damage from the snow storm than any other concern in the city. On Saturday night thirteen large cedar poles, sixty feet long, with minety to one hundred and fifty wires were broken down. They have been unable to secure teams that could had out new poles until today. Tomorrow the erection of the new poles will begin In addition to this, hundreds of people have been shoveling snow off their roofs without any regard to the wires, and numbers of wires have been broken in this way. The menagers are doing everything possible to repair the damage, and have had from twenty-five to fifty hands at work all the time. Some of them colling up the broken wires from the streets and clearing off the broken poles, while others have been repairing broken wires in places where new poles were not needed. It has probably cost the telephone company as much to repair wires broken by men shoveling snow off the roofs of houses as it has cost all the citizens to have the snow shoveled off. Everything possible has been done, and in cases where any obstructions have been left in the streets they have been well lighted with lanterns, and a man is detailed to keep the lamps burning brightly. The wires to Decatur. East Point, Bolton and tailed to keep the lamps burning brightly. The wires to Decatur, East Point, Bolton and Marietta have all been repaired, and the work on the others out of order will be pushed with

all possible speed. If your throat feels sore or uncomfortable, use promptly Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant. It will relieve the air-passages of all phlegm or mucous, allay inflammation, and so give the affected parts a chance to heal. No safer remedy can be had for all Coughs and Colds, or any complaints of the Throat or Lungs, and a brief trial will prove its efficacy.

Is offering the greatest bargains you ever heard of in Carpets. 1,000 rolls of new designs just opened at about half the price asked else-

Stock of Goods

CONSISTIN'G OF

Rings, Scarf Pins, Pairs, etc. CLUSTER OF ALL DIAMONDS

Saphires and Diamonds, Ruby and Diamonds, Ear Rings, Lace Pins, and odd single pieces of lastet styles and patterns.

STOCK



is full and complete, consisting of Repeaters, Chronographs, split-seconds and fly-back split seconds from the most celebrated Foreign makers. Also, all American makes of all grades from highest to lowest. A full line of

Ladies' and Gents' sizes for presentation Fine Hardwood Mante's, Iron purposes. Our

BRIC-A-BRAC, BRONZE

AND GLASS WARE STOCK

of foreign make, our own special importation, consists of the finest designs that could be procured. In

SILVER GOODS

both plated and solid we have an assortment from which the most fastidious can be suited. We have a complete line of flat ware both in plain and fancy patterns, some styles being made exclusively for our trade and cannot be duplicated elsewhere. In

we have all styles and prices, in plush and morocco cases, and any one desiring to make handsome and substantial presents can find "just what they want."

The above will be sold at very low prices.

At Pickers's, the Jeweler, you will find New goods for the holidays.
A large stock of Diamonds.
Fine array of Gents' and Ladies' Watches.
Latest novelty in Ladies' Watch Chains.
Lavely Art Goods.
Reduced prices on everything.
Elegant assortment of Rings and Chains.
Gold and Silver Hended Canes very low.
Eine Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.
Rosers's Bros. Triple Plated Silverware.
Solid Silver Napkin Rings, etc.
Lowest Prices and Best Goods
At A. F. Pickert's, the Jeweler.
Solid Gold Ladies and Gents, Caff Buttons.
Fine Diamond-Set Jewelry.
Latest novelties in Lockets and Charms
As A. F. Pickert's, No. 5 Whitehall.
Do not miss seeing the bargains offered by A. F.
Pickert, the Jeweller, you will find him at No. 5 Whitehall street when you are ready to make your purchases. All goods warranted and as low as good gold can be sold for in this or any other city. No boys to wait on customers. Only compatent men show goods, so no misrepresentation can be made at A. F. Pickert's, No. 5 Whitehall street. The

Cor. Whitehall & Alabama Sts.,

MY FALL A ND WINTER

GEO. MUSE, 38

DOBB'S, WEY & CO.'S LATEST OFFER.—EX-traordinary bargains in Fine White and Dec-orated China. The largest stock, the lowest prices,

ne White China Dinner Sets, 125

An immense line of beautiful Lamps, Fancy Gods, Cut, Engraved and Decorated Glassware, Art Pottery, Novelties, Holiday and Bridal Presents. Everything sold cheap in same proportion. Mail orders will receive prompt attention. DOBBS, WEY & CO., 45 Peachtree street.

FINER GOODS,

THAN EVER BEFORE

-Offered in Atlanta !--Come and examine our stock before the

WILSON & BRUCKNER

FIRE PLACES

THE BUTLER CO.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

and Slate Mantels,

Cur Mr. George V. Hollahan is now in your section of country with a full line of samples, and we would be pleased to have him call on any one building or contemplating using anything in our line, who will send us their address. We refer by permission to the following gentlemen to whom we have furnished mantels during the past season; HOWARD BUYORD, Nashville, Tenn.

W. A. WRAY, Nashville, Tenn.
WALKER P. INMAN, Atlanta, Ga.

J. B. REDWINE, Atlanta, Ga. wedfrisun

TELEPHONE 451.

nds Standard Granulated Sugar

2 Gars soab.

2 Gars Soab.

1 cans Eagle Coud. Milk.

2 pointd any patent flour.

1 chuckle's and Levering's coffee, per pound.

2 pove hams per pound.

2 cmons per dozen.

1 rapberries, per quart.

2 runes, 3 pounds for.

Citron 2
Currants, 2 pounds for 2
Currants, 2 pounds for 15
S pounds any kind of jelly 2
Oatmeal, fresh, per pound 4
Apple butter 6
Best black teas, per pound 4
Best gunpowder teas. 45
Royal baking powder, 1 pound cans 45
Pricels baking powder, 1 pound cans 45
Pricels baking powder, 1 pound cans 45
Catsup per quart 20, gallon 75
Maple syrup per gallon 90
Tam determined to give fresh goods cheaper than the lowest for the cash. I keep no books, credit no one, lose no money, and save you 30 per cent. Just comejone time and be convinced.

Be sure of my number—118 Whitehall street.
Th D CHAS C. THORN.

unds C sugar unds pure leaf lard., unds O. K. lard......

WHITEHALL ST.

Tile Floors:

CHEAPER GOODS

LARGER STOCK,

Fine Decorated China Tea Sets, 56

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THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT

Nobbiest Styles a nd Lowest Prices! SUITS MAD E TO ORDER.

Whitehall Street.

Joseph Thompson, LATE OF COX, HILL & THOMPSON,

much larger stock on our hands than we doem prudent at this season of the year. The fact is WE. ARE OVERSTOCKED! and we must reduce the suspins in short order. To accomptish this, and at the same time demonstrate how astonishingly cheap first-class goods can be sold when bought from the European manufacturers in large quantities, we ofter from this date until January I, subject to stock on hand, at date of receiving the order, the following special prices. Note: Wholesale Liquors ATLANTA OFFICE, 23 DECATUR ST., AND 20 HILL ST., GRIFFIN, GA.

BAKER BYE, GIBSON, ACME, MONONGAHELA, PICKWICK CLUB, spirituous liquors.

Baker Ale and Porter, Schlitz's and ATLANTA

BEER a specialty.

The finest brands of champagne always in stock.

Haveing made arrangement with Chamblee's distillery, Cherokee county, will always have supply of pure country corn whisky, at two dollars per gallon.

HOW TO ORDER.

Write direct to me at Griffin, or call at 23 Deca-tur street for blank orders. All orders will be promptly filled same day. 7arap tf

Pirie White China Tes Plates,
per set.

Fine White China Breakfast
Flates, per set.

Fine White China Dinner Plates,
per set.

Fine White China Ice Creams,
per set.

Fine White China Cups and Saucers, per set.

Fine White China Cups and Saucers, per set.

Fine White China Cups and Saucers, per set.

Fine Decorated China Cups and
Saucers, per set.

Fine Decorated China French
Plates, each.

An immense line of beautiful Lawrer French
An immense line of beautiful Lawrer French

Fine Decorated China French
Plates, each.

An immense line of beautiful Lawrer French

Fine Decorated China French
Plates, each.

Fine Decorated China French
Plates, each.

Fine Decorated China French
Plates, French WE HAVE:

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NO. 26 WHITEHALL STREET.

FILL MORRIS, Griffin, Ga. Convenient and reliable. Mall and thiegraph your orders for all kinds of fine whiskies and wines. I run three establishments in Griffin and you get good goods and no "fancy prices." Sweet mash corn whisky a specialty. Only a few hours between the time or spriding orders and receiving the goods. Blank orders can be obtained at No. 5 E. Alsama wheel. Highests.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s Real Estate Offers

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s Real Estate Offers,

A CCTION SALE—N. R. FOWLER, AUCTIONEER A—Nos. 118 and 120 Marietta street, next Wednesday, December 15th, at 120-clock—two 1-story brick stores, 20x40 feet each, with stairway between really for second story, walls strongh for this; each lot is 20x100 feet, with rear and side alleys as shown by blast in our office. They are on the south side of Marietta street, between Spring and Bartow streets, 1½ blocks this side of the Atlanta cotton factory. It is strictly business property with paved side walk, water and gas in front, and located on what is destined to be perhaps the greatest thoroughfare in Atlanta Those who buy atrailing prices now will surely realize an early profit, and the stores will pay a fine interest while they are held. This a good investment. Titles good. Terms half cash, balance in six and twelve months with 8 per cent interest. Plats ready at our offic. Sam'l W. Goode & Co., agent.

55,500—Fer a neat-7-room West Baker street readdence, very strongly built, in perfect order, with hot and cold water, gas, lot 50x200 feet, high, shaded, terraced, sodded, wide alley in rear, delighthin neighborhood, very near Peachtree at the Hill statue, paved sidewalks. Terms liberal, and the very besi cettage on the market, 5000 for a new, modern, 2 story residence, 8 r's double parlors, diningroom, sittingroom, living room, with large dressingroom and bath attached, kitchen and storeroom on first floor, and 4 large bedrooms and halfrooms and bathrooms up-stairs; tastily papered throughout; mantels of latest styles in winnur; stationary china closets, and sideboard, beautifully carved, in diningroom; stained glass, etc.; a complete home at a sacrifice, in a choice neighborhood, on a car line, a medium distance from the business center. Terms very easy.

\$2,000 for 18 acres with 600 feet front in lovely grove on main road, one mile from city. Terms ergo we on main road, one mile from city. Terms easy.

\$2,000 for a new 2 rhouse, palnied, plastered. weatherboarded, fron 224 WABASH AVENUE

fine high lot 50x130ft, one block from car line, in good neighborhood.

\$150 for a use 2r house, painted, plastered, weatherboarded, front and back verandas, lot 50x 97 ft, rented to permanent tenant at 36 per month. Half cash, balance 6 and 12 months; good investment.

\$4150 for a choice cottage home, between the Peachtrees. Terms \$1.000 cash and \$50 per month trees. Terms \$1.000 cash and \$50 per month trees. Terms \$1.000 cash and \$50 per month cut avenue Baltimore syndicate houses, on the most liberal payments. Call and let us give you full particulars.

\$700 for a central 7 r Washington street brick residence on corner lot. Terms liberal.

\$tores on Whitehall, Peachtree and Broad streets, to sait capitalists desiring safe, certain income, Several bargains in Peachtree street property. Whitehall street vacant lot very chasp and choice. Forest avenue home, 10 rooms, new front and back verundas, two stories, wide halls, good lot, desirable and close neighbors; street cars convenient, for only \$4000, payable \$1000 cash and \$1000 a year for three years with 8 per cent. Interest.

renient, for only \$4000, payable \$1000 cash and \$1000 a year for three years with 8 per cent. Interest.

\$5000, payable \$500 cash and \$600 a year for 6 years, with 8 per cent. interest for a neat desirable Merrit's avenue home.

\$5000 for a new two-story seven-room West Peachtree residence, on lot \$0000 feet; payments very easy; neighborhood excellent, near Peters park and Peachtree car line.

\$8000 payable \$1000 cash. balance at the rate of \$50 per month, with 8 per cent. interest, for a new 6 R. West End residence, with new servant's house, stable, etc., large lot, near Park street church and West End scademy.

Rell estate in Atlanta is now selling at lower prices than may be expected again in years. Already owners begin to advance their prices as given a year ago. The sales actually made indicate and demonstrate that the rising turn has been made. The city has a bright day ahead of it. Capitalists and home seekers are coming here more rapidly in the next two years than ever before. Our suburban property, too, is fast growing in value. Every desirable small farm and building afte near Atlants will soon command a higher price. Eligible manufacturing sites on our railroads are already being south after. "Peachtree property is more in demand now than at any time since the war." asys one of the oldest and most experienced real estate agents in Atlanta. Ronting houses are searcer than usual. Investments in remi estate here now are asse and promise a better return in income and from speculation than at any ported in three years.

Seed in your property if you wish it sold, rented or sarchapsed. Call and examine one is at it you are looking for an investment or for a chance to realise an advance on cost price.

Bee Line to New York and Boston.



THE SYMPTOMS COMPLAINT sre a bitter or bad taste in mouth, pain in the back, sides or joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism, sour stomach, loss of appetite, bowels alternately costive and lax, headache; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; deblity low spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the kin and eyes; a dry cough often mistaken for Consumption.

skin and eyes; a dry cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in time great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue.

The Baltimore Episcopal Methodist:
"Simmons Liver Regulator is acknowledged to have no equal as a Liver medicine, containing those southern roots and herbs which an all-wise providence has placed in countries where Liver diseases prevail.

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nov 24 wed, fri, mon. wky, top eol n r m r f r m

LEADER Solid Silver Thimble 25 CENTS.

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CHEAPEST IN THE COUNTRY. THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Bulletin. OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE December 9, 9:00 r. M. All observations taken at the same moment time at each place named.

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44 +3	Barometer.	Thermometer	Dew Point,	Direction.	Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
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Have won the admiration of every Spectacle searer who has used them. They stand unrivalled in their splendid reputation. Our testimonials are

UNPRECEDENTED SALES time at one sitting, and give astonishing clearness of vision, either by candle or by other artificial lights Mr. Hawkes not only has the best glasses, but earefully examines the eye of each patient, and gives indispensable advice as to the proper selection of glasses, having had an experience of eighteen years in this branch of science. Every pair warranted. SPECTACLES MADE TO ORDER, A. K. HAWKES, Optician, 19 Decatur St., Under Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. 2dfsburn

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ATLANTA, Atlanta, Ga., December 9, 1886

Notice to Stockholders. The annual meeting of the stockholiers of the Merchants' bank of Atlanta will be held at their banking house January 11, at ten o'clock a. m., for the election of directors for the ensuing year.

Dec 10, 4t fri R. M. FARRAR, Cashier.

The children who are to take part in the representation of the "Old Ship of Zion." at the First Methodist church, on the 17th, are earnestly requested to meet at the church next Saturday at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Gospel Temperance Meeting Tonight A cordial invitation is extended to the friends of temperance to attend the meeting tonight at 135, at the Marietta street Methodist church, near the corner of Marietta and Spring streets. It will be the sixth of the services now being conducted by the W. C. T. U. and their friends. Short talks, prayers and songs and every one at liberty to speak prayerfully and carnetsly on the live issues at stake. MRS. HARPER, President.

MISS STOKES, Secretary.

Union Sunday School Meeting. The next union meeting of the Fulton Cour ty Sunday School association will be held at the Third Eaptist church, on next Sunday at three o'clock p. m. Judge Howard Van Epps, Porter King, Rev. Dr. McCall and others will make addresses. The Third Prestyterian Sunday school, Payne's Chapel Sunday school and others will participate in the meeting. The Third Baptist is the banner school for singing, and some very delightful music may be expected, and the speeches are stire to be of the highest order.

Supreme Court of Georgia-October Term

Order of circuits, with maining undisposed of:	the number of cases re
Rom6	Southwestern
Mesers. H. M. Wright, C. L. Cobb were admitted to court.	

No. 1. Shirley vs. Rounsaville & Bro. Continued.
No. 3. Latham vs. Perryman. Illegality, from Hurrelson. Argued J. M. McBride; S. P. Edwards, for plaintiffin error. M. J. Head, Blance & Noyes, Ivy F. Thompson, for defendant.
No. 4. Carlisle vs. Callahan. Snit for damages from Polk. Argued. A. T. Williamson; Dabney & Fouche, for plaintiff in error. Blance & Noyes, for defendant.
No. 5. Eurnett vs. Fouche et al., Illegality, from Polk. Argued. Henry Walker, for plaintiff in error. Dabney & Fouche, for defendants.
No. 6. Hielt vs. Cherokee R. R. Co. Trespass, from Polk. Argued. Blance & Noyes, for plaintiff in error. Ivy F. Thompson, for defendant.
No. 7. Cleghorn vs. Greeson. Claim, from Chattooga. Argued. W. M. Henry, for plaintiff in error. John W. Maddox, for defendant.
The court adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

PAVEMENT PARAGRAPHS.

Yesterday Governor Gordon issued a proclamation to the effect that from and after the 15th of January, 1887, the provisions of the act making Dade a prohibition county, should be in force. The snow has been removed from the side-walk in front of the capitol.

Governor Gordon entertained a large number of callers yesterday, including several ladies. The cadets of the Salvation Army have not yet commenced operations in Atlanta, COVINGTON AND MACON. DISCUSSION LAST NIGHT BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Explanations by Major Bacon and Mr. Harris—Major J. F. Hanson's Address—His Position—Interest-ing Revelations—Sharp Colloquies—Value of Petitions—Mr. Lamar's Wealth.

The house committee on railroads met in the senate chamber at 7:30 o'clock last night to resume the consideration of the proposed charter for the Covington and Macon railroad. A large number of interested spectators were present.

number of interested spectators were present.

The committee was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Chappell, of Muscogee.

Mr. Bacon was granted permission to make a personal statement. He said that in his speech on Wednesday night he had criticised Mr. Harris's conduct, but disclaimed any intention to impute wrong to him. Mr. Harris said that he had asked permission

Mr. Harris said that he had asked permission to reply to Major Bacon's strictures, but since he had disclaimed intention to reflect on him he would not say anything further. Regarding the assertion that the charter he had drawn did not contain any allusion to the Covington and Macon railroad, he said that he had not had

Macon railroad, he said that he had not had the slightest intention to conceal the names of the incorporators or the purpose of the charter. Major J. P. Hamon addressed the committee. He began by explaining his position. He had been reported as appearing in the interest of the Covington and Macon railroad. He was not present against either the Covington and Macon or the Georgia Southern and Florida. He was in favor of both.

GEORGIA'S RAILROAD POLICY.

He was in favor of both.

GEORGIA'S RAILROAD POLICY.

For a long while in Georgia railroad interests appeared to be dormant. Men skilled in railroad matters seemed now to think that a great railroad revival was at hand. If this was great railroad revival was at hand. If this was true, it was right that the people of Georgia should use all legitimate means to increase her railroad mileage. It was a significant fact that so far in the controversy between the two roads, no man had appeared before the committee in the interest of the rights of the people of Georgia. The question was above the rights of private individuals. It involved the rights of Georgians and of investors. It was a question of public policy, attested by the interest in railroad building felf all over the state. He was in favor of giving all men the right to build railroads when and where they pleased. It was clearly the policy of the state to maintain this right. He did not, however, propose to discuss the question. It had romaintain this right. He did not, however, propose to discuss the question. It had been settled. All that the committee could do would be to restate, reaffirm the right already guaranteed. He did not believe the settled policy of the state with reference. settled policy of the state with reference to railroads would ever be reversed.

The BILL A TEST.

The bill under consideration by the committee was a test of the policy of the state with reference to allowing the unrestricted building of railroads. How was the public effected by of railroads. How was the public effected by the bill? The people had rights in the matter. The 'committee had no right to say they should have but one railroad. The committee had no right to say that they should not have a dozen if they could get them. It was the settled policy of the state that any man, any set of men, any company, could build a railroad from one point to another in the state if such parties pleased to do so.

Not only had the committee no right to pre ent the building of railroads, but it was the duty of the committee to foster the efforts of men who, in good faith, should undertake to build railroads. Such men assumed all risks. It was not the business of the committee to say whether or not such railroads would pay. QUESTIONS IN CONTROVERSY.

Major Hanson then reviewed some of the questions that had arisen in the controversy between the Georgia Southern and Florida and the Covington and Macon. Colonel Lane, who obtained the charter of the former, knew Mr. E. C. Machen, of the Covington and Macon. They had conferred on the subject of building a railroad from Macon to some point in Florida. Colonel Lane had then requested Major Hanson to take hold of the project and organize it. It was reasonable to believe that Colonel Lane expected Mr. Machen's co-operation.

Major Bacon—Major Hanson, when was it that Mr. Machen first came to Macon.

Major Hanson—I don't remember.

Major Hanson—I don't remember. Major Bacon—Wasn't it in 1885? Major Hanson—I don't know.

Major Bacon-I know that it was Major Bacon—I know that it was.
Major Hanson said that Major Bacon was doubtless right, and that it was true that Colonel Lane had long had in mind the building of a railroad to Florida. Colonel Lane had sent to Mr. Machen the maps and plans of his railroad. This was evidence that Colonel Lane had expected with Machen had constant with the constant was a constant.

pected Mr. Machen's co-operation.

Major Bacon—Major Hanson, I know that
Colonel Lane did not send the original maps
and plans to Mr. Machen. Major Hanson-I did not say original maps

nd plans.

Major Bacon—I understood you that way. THE LANE CHARTER.

Major Bacon—I understood you that way.

THE LANE CHARTER.

Major Hanson then gave an account of how the Lane charter had been obtained by the present owners from the original owners. He himself had agreed to join with the present owners. Each of the owners was to contribute \$5,000 for prosecuting the enterprise. He showed that Mr. A. J. Lane was to be allowed \$5,000 for the charter. He did not think this right. He knew that one of the present owners, Mr. A. J. Lane, had obtained legal possession of the charter. He also knew that he and other men had been asked to allow Mr. A. J. Lane \$5,000 for a charter the citizens of Macon had contributed their money to secure. He imputed no wrong to Mr. W. B. Sparks and his associates in the Georgia Southern and Florida; but he proposed to develop the wrong that had been done in this business. He appeared before the commit-

to develop the wrong that had been done in this business. He appeared before the committee on his own motion, not as the representative of anybody. He simply wanted to see justice done. He had for months been between the devil and the deep sea with reference to the Georgia Southern and Florida and the Covington and Macon.

SEEKING INFORMATION.

Major Hanson then detailed the history of the Covington and Macon. He severely criticised Colonel L. F. Livingston's connection with the railroad. He had refused to indorse the railroad on account of wild statements made by Colonel Livingston. Mr. Machen had afterwards convinced him that the enterprise was a legitimate one. He then gave it his support

Major Hanson then explained his attempts to learn the true state of affairs with reference to the Georgia Southern and Florida. He had asked Mr. Sparks to explain the source whence the money to build the railroad was to come. Mr. Sparks—Why should I give you that in-

Major Hanson—That is what I will explain.
Major Hanson then proceeded to explain that Major Hanson then proceeded to explain that he wanted full information about the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad in order that he might be prepared to give advise regarding the two railroads to his friends and neighbors. He had not succeeded in obtaining the information. Mr. Sparks had not assured him that he and his associates were prepared to build their railroad. The owners of the Covington and Macon had assured him that they were prepared and ready to build their railroad.

THE LANE CHARTER ABANDONED. Major Hanson continued by saying that the Lane charter had been abandoned. Mr. Gustin explained that the charter had been abandoned and another secured because there were doubts as to the legality of the first. there were doubts as to the legality of the first. Major Hanson accepted the explanation. He then said that Mr. Sparks and his associates, after abandoning the Lane charter, went to work to obtain what was known as the Tharpe charter. This was confusing to him. They denied the validity of the Covington and Macon railroad charter, obtained under the general railroad law, and yet they attached a great deal of importance to the Lane charter held by themselves, which was obtained under the same law.

The Tharpe charter had been revised and names substituted for some of the original cor-

porators.

When Colonel Livingston was president of the Covington and Macon, he had certain shares in the Thurpe charter transferred to himself, Colonel E. C. Greer and Colonel B. W.

Frobell. Colonel W. A. Harris, of Worth county, was one of the parties who transferred his shares.

Colonel Harris—I transferred my shares direct to Colonel Livingston.

Major Hanson—That is an important point. Now I will read an affidavit made by Colonel Harris.

Harris.

Major Hanson read the affidavit, showing that Colonel Harris transferred his shares to Colonel Livingston, Colonel Greer and Colonel Frobell, for the benefit of the Covington and

And the series of the Covington and Macon railroad.

Colonel Harris explained that he was busy when he made the transfer, and supposed he had made it direct to Colonel Livingston. He had signed the affidavit when he was very busy. He wanted it understood that he had known nobody in the transfer except Colonel Livingston.

Major Hanson—Very well, we hear the explanation.

planation.

MORE ABOUT CHARTERS.

Major Hanson then read a letter from Colonel
Livingston, going to show that he had obtained
the transfers for the benefit of the Covington
and Macon. Colonel Livingston had also gone
to Quitman and secured subscriptions to the
volume of the control of the c railroad. These facts were eviden a that every man connected with the Tharpe charter knew that Colonel Livingston wanted the transfers for the benefit of the Covington and Macon.

Major Hanson then took the position that the Covington and Macon was the legal owner of the Tharpe charter.

The next point shown was that Colonel Livingston transferred in October his interest in the Tharpe charter to Mr. W. B. Sparks, which in July previous he had transferred to Colonel Frobell.

Mr. Sparks, If you own the Tharpe charter.

Mr. Sparks-If you own the Tharpe charter, why do you want another?
Major Hanson—That a question that must be settled by lawyers.
COLONEL LIVINGSTON'S CONDUCT.

COLONEL LIVINGSTON'S CONDUCT.
Continuing, Major Hanson discussed Colonel
Livingston's conduct, claiming that he had no
legal right to transfer an interest to Mr. Sparks
in October which he had transferred to Colonel
Frobell in July previous. Colonel Livingston
had been paid by Colonel Frobell for the interest.

had been paid by Colonel Frobell for the interest.

Referring again to his anxiety to have the differences between the two railroads settled, Major Hanson said that he had done all he could in that direction because he sincerely wished to see harmony prevail. He spoke in high terms of Mr. Machen, saying that he had kept full faith with the public. The railroad he had built was solidly constructed, showing that it had been built for use and not for speculative purposes. Whatever reports had been circulated damaging to Mr. Machen and his railroad had originated in malice.

Major Hanson charged that the effect of Major Bacon's speech on Wednesday night was to asperse the characters of the gentlemen connected with the Covington and Macon.

Major Bacon—That I deny.

Major Hanson—I say the effect was to asperse their characters.

Major Bacon—I dodge nothing; but I did not intend to asperse the characters of all the gentlemen connected with the Covington and Macon.

MR. SPARKS'S LETTER. MR. SPARKS'S LETTER.

Major Hanson then read a letter from Mr.
Sparks to Mr. B. B. Jones, of Valdosta, in which
the former told the latter that a meeting of incorporatoes would soon be held, but that he
would not notify Mr. Jones, as he (Mr. Sparks)
had possession of the charter and could get
along without him. The letter also requested
Mr. Jones to say to the people of Valdosta that
they could not have a director in the railroad
company. Major Hanson characterized Mr. company. Major Hanson characterized Mr. Sparks's statement to Mr. Jones as being a deliberate denial of Mr. Jones's legal right, a thing never attempted by anybody connected with the Covington and Macon.

Major Hanson proceeded to show that the Covington and Macon had a charter obtained under the connect reitroged law and that all it asked

the general railroad law, and that all it asked the general assembly to do was to confirm the rights granted in that charter. He declared that the Covington and Macon wanted boththat the covington and Macon wanted noth-ing but what was just. The Georgia Southern and Florida wanted forty by two hundred miles of the territory of Georgia, or one-sev-enth of the state.

"My God, Sparks!" Major Hanson exclaim-

ed, "why didn't you ask for the whole earth?" [Laughter.] Continuing, he showed that the Georgia Southern and Florida wanted exclusive rights for a distance of twenty miles on each side of its line. This privilege should not be granted, because a section of the state forty by two hundred miles long should not be

turned over to a railroad corporation.

Major Bacon explained that the Georgia Southern and Florida only wanted to prevent the building of parallel railroads within a distance of twenty miles on each side of its line,
Major Hanson declared that Major Bacon'
statement did not alter the case.

Referring to the statement made in Major Bacon's speech Wednesday night about Colonel W. H. Ross, Major Hanson said that he felt he must defend that gentleman. The statement was in reference to the wealth of Mr. H. J. Lamar, Jr. Major Hanson read a statement of the property returns of the corporators of the Georgia Southern and Florida, obtained from the comptroller general showing

Georgia Southern and Florida, obtained from the comptroller general, showing that Mr. Lamar returned no property. This, he explained, was why Colonel Ross had said he did not know how much Mr. Lamar was worth.

Major Hanson concluded by thanking the committee for its patience in hearing him. When he sat down Mr. Sparks wished to read a statement from the merchants of Macon.

Major Hanson said he could go to Macon and get five hundred neonle to sign a petition to get five hundred people to sign a petition to have Major Bacon and Mr. Sparks hung. If Mr. Sparks wished to read a petition, it would be a waste of time, as petitions were usually

The petition or statement was given to the committee.
Major Bacon said, just before the committee adjourned, that he hoped Major Hanson would not get up a petition to have him hung, for fear he might succeed. Such a thing had been

fear he might succeed. Such a thing had been done in certain cases.

TO BE REPORTED FAYORABLY.

After the discussion closed the committee went into executive session, when, it is reported, a lively discussion ensued on a motion to report the bill to the house with recommendation that it do pass. The motion was agreed to, and thus a lively fight is promised in the house, for the opponents of the bill will continue the contest there.

PERSONAL.

J. T. WHITE, Wall paper and Shades. 6t Dr. J. H. KATES, one of Telfair's live men, spending a few days with his many friends in the

DR. CARL WEINER, a distinguished German physician, passed through the city yesterday after-noon on his way to Jacksonville, Fla. MR. J. M. KIMBALL and wife, of Portland, Me., and Mr. Frank Elliott and wife, of Maine, are spending a few days in Atlanta, guests of J. C. Kimball, on Kimball street.

MR. L. E. BORCHEIM has come back to Atlanta to put in a bodily refutation of the rumor that he had gone to join the great majority, and to demonstrate that he is as good as half a dozen dead men yet.

demonstrate that he is as good as half a dozen dead men yet.

At the Kimballi: O A Bull, LaGrange; A S Houston, New York; J S Towers, Monticello, Va: F A Seagh, Chattanooga; J Roberts, Indianapolis; J Allen Smith, Knoxville, Tenn; S F Cato, New Market, Tenn: J T Logan and wife, Knoxville, Tenn; E E West, Charleston, S C; T J Stead, J F Crane, New York; R T Martin, Virginia; M J Brand, Columbus; S H Green, New York; C M Gibbert, Savannah: J R Tayler, New Orleans; D B Moulton, Boston; W C Webb, Montgomery; W H Wylle, Macon; D C Bacon, Savannah: A Reese, H P Gordon, J S Cobb, Carrollton; H T Smith, Louisville; Mrs W H Atwood, Darien; F W Ramball, N Y; W S Harkness, Boston; A H Stokes and lady, Druho, N C; J O Ranson, R F Grier, Charleston, S C; L M Lynch, Columbus, Ga; S L Mahone, Charleston, S C; C A Edward, New Orleans; H R Fonland, N Y; J E Watt, Willimatic, Conn; J L Waldle, Nashville, Tennessee; L L Fleming, Augusta; T B Cowper, Savannah, Georgia; J J Hum, Griffin, Georgia; G E Atwood, W H Atwood, Darien; Baxter Sherwood, Philadelphia; C O Colton, Dr P Cadmus, New York; Miss Ida Roland, Mrs C J Ritchraoud and son, Granville, O; J G Truitt and wife, Dr and Mrs R B Whitridge, LaGrange; J H Kelly, Monticello, Ga; W S Michael, Monroe, Ga; A S Flask, Tiffin, O; H C McClure, Mrs H N White, Monticello; F A Wheeler, Roechester; J A Morris, Nashville; T E Stevenson, Cincinnati; J A Atwood, Darien; C E Froman, St Louis; S E Grow, Carrollton; R A Massey, Douglasville; A M Fisk, S A Lane, New York; J C Buxlin, L A Vaughn, Westminster, N C; W N Foresere, Hirmingham; R V Backer, James V Lott, New York.



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IT CURES RHEUMATISM by making the Blood flow regularly, and evenly through the wins and by dissoluting the sediments therein. IL CURES FEMALE INFIRMITIES by regulating the functions, giving strongth to all diseased parts. It make the flesh Smooth and Checks Booy. IT CURES DELICATE CHILDREN by giving a healthy and regular appeti warming the blood and bringing elastic late the limb

IT CURES BLOOD DISEASES by cleansing and purifying the blood.
IT IS delightful to be taken at ANY TIME OF THE DAY ANY TIME OF THE DAY Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, in all seasons, as it is exhilarating, comforting and sustaining, providing in a concentrated form admirable, nutrities fieth-forming qualities, etrength and staying power. For eals by all dealers in Medicine, Price \$1.90, Write for the "Folian" Book which tells how to cure as home. SEST FREE,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS Volina Drug & Chemical Co., BALTIMORE, MD., U.S.A.

Zozo, the Magic Queen.

Zozo was repeated at matineo yesterday and last night to good audiences. The scenic effects were good and much enjoyed by all. The queen, Miss Curtisse, was the central figure of attraction. Her rare beauty and faultiess style make her noticeable anywhere, and when she was put into a play which requires talent she was put into a play, which requires talent to render one successful, she will meet with approval everywhere. The engagement here was a paying one, and the play, though specta-cular and without any plot at all, is one that may be attended and enjoyed by all.

Stock Feed at Wholesale. Corn, oats, hay, bran, shorts, corn-meal, pea-meal, germ-meal, peas, and everything else that is good for a horse, mule or cow at lowest prices, at MORGAN & MATTHEWS, Telephone No. 274.

For washing use Mendlesson's soap extract Nothing superior to it. Call and get a trial package and you will use no other. Robert Dohme, agent, 88 Whitehall street. Sole agent for Atlanta, Ga.

Grand Display of fine Xmas cards today, at Thornton & Selkirk's. Call and examine them.

MAYNARD'S MILL, Monroe County, Ga., November 16.—Messrs. Rodgers, Worsham & Co., Macon, Ga.—Dear Sirs: This is to certify that I tested carefully the Lister's Standard Fertilizers bought of you this year alongside of several other of the highest priced brands of complete fertilizers sold in Macon by other firms. The results show that Lister's produced enough cotton in excess of the other brands to pay for Lister's.

The fertilizers and cotton were all carefully weighed and thoroughly satisfied me of the superiority of Listers's Standard Fertilizer. Yours truly,
Write Lister's A. & C. Works, Baltimore, for

In the book line that will amuse and instruct the children at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street. Read Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s Real Estate Column

In today's paper. A. Werner & Co.'s Grape Milk. A pure unfermeuted grape juice, recommended by eminent physicians for its great nutritious qualities, Philip Britenbucher, sole agent, 32 Ma-rietta street.

Go to G. J. Briant, Rome, Ga., for best whiskies by the jug, keg or barrel. Also Cincinnati beer by the keg and bottles. 6m Colgate's "New" Soap,

Washes better and lasts longer than any other. See big advertisement next Wednesday.

Card. To the trade generally I would say, I have To the trade generally I would say, I have made temporary arrangements to manufacture crackers and cakes, at the corner of Alabama and Lloyd streets, and until such time as my own place can be repaired and rebuilt. I shall be glad to hear from my many old customers and any orders entiusted to me shall have as prompt attention as possible. To the many kind friends who have expressed their sympathy with me in my trouble, I desire to express my sincere thanks and especially to Captain Joyner and his able corps of assistants for their great efforts to save my property from destruction, laboring as they did under the disadvantage of a late alarm and the extreme cold.

Very truly,

Atlanta, Ga., December 9th, 1886.

Stores Nos. 118 and 120 Marietta Street At auction next Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock, by Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

A. B. C. Blocks at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street. Picture Books

For Christmas presents at John M. Miller's, 31 Ma-rietta. Buy them now before the rush. Liquors. All the leading brands of Ryes, Bourbon and Corn Whiskies, Imported Brandies and Wines. Orders sent by morning train delivered same day. Call at 23 Decatur street for blank orders,

Building Blocks for the children at John M. Miller's, 31 Ma

or write or direct to Griffin, Ga.

Now Is The time to buy Christmas presents, before everything is looked over. Toys, books and blocks for the children, at John M. Miller's. 100 \$2 Washing Machines Free.—To introduce them in Atlanta. If you want one send at once to Monarch Laundry Works, 59 Randolph St., Chicago, Illinois.

CALIFORNIA WINES (strictly pure.) Securely packed. Send for price list. D. RICH & CO., 785 Broadway, New York, Closing Out a handsome lot of ladies' shopping bags at cost. Don't buy until you have seen them at Thoruton & Selkirk's.

Buy
Your toy books for Christmas before the rush,
Large stock at John M. Miller's.

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A. J. Lyndon, Newman, Ga.

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TELEPHONE No 207

VOL. XVIII.

REPUBLICAN ALARM

VER THE PROBABLE CONTROL OF THE SENATE BY DEMOCRATS.

me a telegram announcing that Congressman Dowdney, of New York, had dropped ed. This is the ninth member of the ality is precedented in the history

Printer Benedict in putting as forema-rinting a man named Bryan, who ha ected with the office, and

After the fall election, and it was ascertained hat the democrats had elected enough

gislatures to make a tie ited States senate, the republic national capital organized a movement that the democrats, so as to capture one of approved doubtful legislatures. The notoons, who assisted Steve Dorsey to stead the it of Indiana by bribery, and in 1880 came to e front and said he could repeat his little and either make Indiana return Sena Harrison or burst the thing up is a use his own classical language. oblicans in the Indiana legislature to obex-Senator McDonald, who was here erday, said that no power in the

enstor from Indiana. is cans, is suggested by the fear that mits after the fourth of March, and thus lemocrats control of that body. A ned here this afternoon, has a leading edingly indersing Cleveland's admini a, and appealing to the country to it, and the republican senators are in the of alarm, and it now appears very probathat the democrats will have complete con of the government after the fourth of next

A SAD DAY IN THE HOUSE. ement of the Death of Repre-tative Dowdney. sumgron, December 10 .- In his prayer

ed to the death of Representative Dowdof New York, and said:

notingement of the death had been received the house, and providing for a joint com-titee of the senate and house to attend the

the house, as a mark of respect to the ory of the deceased, at 12:20 adjourned PARTMENTS AND COMMITTEES

Claim of the Christian Brothers-The Appropriations Bills.

Assumeron, December 10.—The quarterter general of the army, acting under
provisions of the bill passed on motion of
necentative O'Neill, of Maryland, at the last
ion of congress, has examined the claim of
Christian Brothers college of St. Louis, for
occupation of its building by United States
ped during the war, and has certified to the
tetary of the treasury that the college is en-

coretary of the treasury that the college is en-tiled to \$15,900. This is somewhat of a new eparture in the mode of payment of similar ar claims, a specific appropriation by congress eing generally required.

The house committee on foreign affairs today matically completed the diplomatic and con-ular appropriation bill, which will be reported to the house as soon as it shall have been print-d. No changes of consequence were made in No charges of consequence were made it ill after it left the sub-committee. See Bayord's recommendation contemplating pointment of four secretaries of legatic be detailed to any post, was not s

DEATH OF HON. MR. DOWDNEY. Swells the Death List of the Forty Congress to Twelve. tative Dowdney, which was annous swells to twelve, the death list

today, swells to twelve, the death list and prevential todays. It is as follows: Vintesident Hendricks, and Senators Miller, Historia, and Pike, of New Hampshire; Rementatives Ellwood of Illinois, Rankin isconsin, Hamn of Louisians. Beach, Arn id Downey of New York, Price of Wisconside of Indiana, and Duncan of Pennsylvan I. Dowdney was stricken with apopley hillerntering his house in New York in that and died at eight o'clock this morning had refused to run for the next congress.

POSTAL FREE DELIVERY the South Which Will Have the

ASHLANDER, December 10.—The following and cline will come under the provisions bill, which passed by the house of representatives yesterday, relating to the extension free dulivery service, provided that, it is not to a population of 10,000, according that centure, or an annual revenue of 50. cenms, or an annual revenue of \$10 cenms, or an annual revenue of \$10 cenms or an annual revenue of \$10 cenms or an annual revenue of \$10 cenms or and houses, lighted streets and the generated and the generated

Your, December 10.—Business failing throughout the country during cock, as reported to R. G. Dun &